The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,999.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
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Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

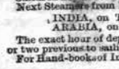
First insertion ..... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,879 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 18th July, at noon.

July-		August-	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Narrakel	22	„ Visagapatam	4
„ Allepey	23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Gopualpore	5
„ Colombo	25	„ False Point	6
„ Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	12
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	18
Aug.			
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	22
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Dottins, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	22	15	8	
„ Suez	22	15	8	
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	45	32	12	Without Food.
„ Naples	47	33	13	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	Including Wines.
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-book of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The AFRIS, 1,440 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 26th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 18th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (3,578 tons, and 500, H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 317 of 1870.

Lukachund Ramchund, Plaintiff, vs. Dhunsookdass Roonumchund, Defendant.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the warehouse in Mint No. 298 in Marwaree Bazar near Moombadaveo, outside the Fort, all the woollen and cotton goods of various kinds, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above will be sold by order of the Arbitrator and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned.

Cash to be paid on delivery.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	„ 8 8
Ditto Superior Quality	„ 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	„ 18 8
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	„ 12 8
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers	„ 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts	„ 5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-shirts.

REQUISITES FOR THE TRAVELLER.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for luvalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, and CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Bolting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE SIXTEEN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS fall due on the first of each month, commencing from the 1st August 1871.

The amount due on each INSTALMENT per 5 FRANCS RENTE is Rs. 1-14-1 92/100.

The Coupons are payable on 16th August, 16th November, 16th February, and 16th May.

During the Payment of Instelments, namely, up to 21st October 1872, the Interest will be paid on the 1st August, November, February, and May, in order that the Coupons due may be received in part payment of Instalments.

Interest is payable on presentation of Stock Receipt pending the arrival of the Stock from Paris.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. POONAH, from Southampton, 17th June.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. VENETIAN, from Liverpool, 14th June.
„ MASSILIA, from Southampton, 10th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HADDINGTON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 30TH JUNE 1871 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1871

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 8th July 1871.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 11th June to 10th July 1871:—

Astley, P O	Headman, Mrs
Allen, G	Howe, J E
Brown, E	Jefferson, Captain
Beazley, J	Jones, E
Burt, H	Johnson, J C E
Bowell, J M	Jefferies, J
Brown, W L	King, W
Brewtey, W	Keddell, J
Bogdanli, S	Lord, C O, Mrs
Brown, S, Mrs	Leitzens & Co
Butt, G, 2/8 Brigade, R A	Mackey, Mrs
Burke, J C	Mitchell, J
Bomanjee & Co	Murphy, J
Boyd, T D	Miller, W Dr
Buckle, C	McMannus, J
Campbell, Rivers & Co	Mahoney, P J, Private
Campbell, D	Milline, S, Mrs
Cooper, D	Munday, J, M D
Connor, E J	Macpherson, R
Chalmers, A J, Captain	Malone, S, Mrs
Coulthorpe, Mrs	Miaihi, P
Carnethers, J D	Macnee, Thomsen, Warneken and Co
Champnan, J U, Captain, R E	O'Connell, D
Cook, G	Poulain Brothers
Cooper, Mrs	Patch, D N
Chadwick, D B, Captain	Roomer, J, Miss
Cohen, E A	Raymond, Mrs
D'Lleures, E G	Riggs, E
Dickinson, J E, 1st L C	Runnbam, F
DeGrossillers, E	Skinner, Mrs
Downe, W	Shore, J
Davis, J	Staves, A A
Daniell, C T	Simpson, R
Digney, D	Stanley, R
Dunlop & Co	Stafford, H
Evans, J W	Edward Bigg & Co
Edwards, Jane, Miss	Saville, J A
Ebeenen, E	Stranack & Co
Fox, E	Swann, G
Flemming, L	Tyndall, H
Fitzallwyn, G	Taylor, C F
Fitzgerald	Tritsch, E
Francis, A	The Secretary Central Book Club
Fonswoth, H T	The Manager American Foreign Express
Forster, T F, Major	Wood J
Gallgot, J	Wingate, E
Galvin, M, Mrs	Wilson, H H
Gosney, E	Walker, P
Goodhart, Rev	Walker, H
Grant, C D, Lieut Col, M S C	Wright, Miss
Gelis, de	White, G W R
Hume, T E	Watkins, Trotman & Co
Huber	Zelman, A
Harrington, Mrs	C. A. STUART, Postmaster.
Hazelgrove, E W	

Bombay General Post Office, 13th July 1871.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BROUGHAM, nearly new, with a BAY ARAB HORSE, believed to be sound, with HARNESS complete. Can be seen at any time during office hours, by applying to

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

ADDIS' PATENT TRAMWAY CARTS, complete, WATERING CARTS, WHEELS, RAILS, and MACHINERY of sorts.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSSES for Flat Roofs and Bridges. These Trusses are light, elegant, and very durable, and are getting much in demand, as being preferable to Iron Girders or Teak Beams. Tracing of the Truss and other particulars supplied on application to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House. Sole Agents in Western India.

OZOKERIT,

PATENT CANDLES,

In packets of 1 lb., and boxes of 25 lbs., each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS,	CRUET FRAMES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES,	EGG FRAMES,	SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES,	EPERGNES,	SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS,	JAM JARS,	SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS,	MUFFINEERS,	TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS,	NAPKIN RINGS,	TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind: details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SILVER WARE,

OF THE
BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,
In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders.	Cigar Cases.	Pencil Cases.
Butter Knives.	Egg Frames.	Read and Bells.
Christening Cups.	Napkin Rings.	Salt Cellars, Spoons.
Christening Suites.	Peg Cups.	Snuff Boxes.

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION, BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO BE LET, one large and one small ROOM adjoining, suitable for Offices.

8, Rampart Row. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselve as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

BOMBAY CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 28th July 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD and SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—93, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

CAPITAL 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
FIRST ISSUE 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

SECOND ISSUE OF 10 LACS, IN 1,000 SHARES, OF RS. 1,000 EACH, WILL BE ISSUED, WHEN REQUIRED FOR EXTENSION OF PROPERTY, AND WILL BE FIRST OFFERED TO THE THEN EXISTING PROPRIETORS.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOYJHUBLIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
Esq.

(*With power to add to their number.*)

ENGINEER.
ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LAWLEY.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.
SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

It is proposed to establish this Company for the purpose of supplying a want long felt in this important city, that is, a Pier alongside which vessels of almost any tonnage may lie afloat and discharge at all times of the tide.

During 1856 and 1857 numerous proposals for Wet Docks and Pier Schemes were submitted to the public, but they were generally of such an ambitious and gigantic character as to be considered in advance of the times, and consequently the resources for carrying any of the schemes into effect were not obtainable, or they were for other reasons abandoned. Subsequently plans for similar works, but of a less expensive and simple nature, were brought forward to be received with apathy, and nothing came of them except a general discussion on the comparative advantages of Wet Docks and Piers, the result being a balance of skilled testimony conclusively showing that Piers, both from an economical and sanatory point of view, were preferable in a tropical climate to Wet Docks. At a more recent period, that is, when Bombay was reveling in the riches derived from the adventitious trade which followed the breaking out of Civil War in America, numerous schemes were planned and vast amounts spent thereon, all of which, with one or two exceptions, have miserably failed in their intended purpose, and Bombay is therefore to this day without Docks or Piers.

If the want of accommodation for the Export and Import trade of this Port was felt so keenly at the periods above referred to, it must be admitted that the increase since of that trade now renders it more than ever desirable that Bombay should not be behind any Port in the East, many of which, although of much less importance, have either Docks or Piers, in the facilities available for the loading and discharging of vessels, and the shipping, landing, and storing of merchandize.

In order that the increase of our trade may be appreciated, the statistics of tonnage taken from Official returns are subjoined:—

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1856-57	563	441,578	536	387,391
1869-70	925	793,567	938	791,011
Increase	362	351,289	402	403,620

And a comparison of even more recent years shows the same steady increase:—

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1865-66	760	589,327	784	628,423
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	171	203,940	154	162,588

The value of Exports for the Financial Year 1869-70, including Treasure, were Rs. 26,36,80,698, and in the Imports Rs. 24,92,37,665.

The Exports for the year ending 31st December last comprised 10,55,335 bales Cotton, 40,503 bales Wool, 131,000 bags Seed, 43,753 chests Opium, 10,000 bales Hemp, 28,407 bags Myrabolams, and 4,419 cwts. Ivory, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous produce.

The completion of the Suez Canal, the opening up of railways throughout the country, and the establishment of telegraphic communication both with East and West, have given a new and powerful stimulus to Indian trade, the effect of which must be a further and growing increase in the commercial interests of this Port. In steam tonnage alone the increase is already great, and when it is considered that the chief shipbuilders of the United Kingdom are turning out every three months over 200,000 tons of shipping suitable for trade via the Canal, the necessity for such a Pier as contemplated is apparent. During 1870, the opening year of the Canal trade, the steam tonnage inwards and outwards, exclusive of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, was 76,000 and 70,000 tons respectively. The exports via the Canal and by Steamer and Overland for 1870 were 4,33,332 bales Cotton, 18,293 bales Wool, and 1,95,198 packages of miscellaneous produce. The exports by steamers to China in 1870 were 41,000 chests Opium, 43,753 bales Cotton, and 32,765 of miscellaneous produce. It is beyond a doubt that a large proportion if not the whole of this tonnage, as well as vessels with general cargoes, will have recourse to the Pier when its advantages for speedy discharge and loading are apparent. The position of the Pier being contiguous to the Principal Cotton Presses, the Cotton Green, and the Good's Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,—with which Railway a junction at small cost can be obtained, thus opening communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also—will offer facilities not hitherto enjoyed for the shipment of Cotton and the landing of merchandize, whether destined for Bombay or up-country. With cotton pressed in the districts, the railway waggon will go alongside ship, and thus save cartage altogether.

The important and valuable concession to construct this Pier, granted by the Government of Bombay, has been secured for this Company from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the consideration being Twelve Hundred Shares of One Thousand Rupees each in the Company fully paid up. For this consideration the landed property lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. from the Bombay Reclamation Co., and the works carried out since the transfer to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., with all rights involved in the concession, will be conveyed to the Company. The concession is in the following terms:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th April 1871.

Resolution.—Government are willing to grant to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. a concession to erect a Pier on the plan now submitted, and affording the accommodation therein exhibited extending into deep water, from the property recently purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., from the late Back Bay Company, on the following general terms:—

1. The right of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., under the lease on which they now hold the property at Colaba, not to be affected.
2. The concession to be carried out by a Public Company.
3. The Company by whom the Pier may be constructed to be entitled to charge for the accommodation they afford on the Pier, at rates which shall be subject to the approval of Government.
4. The Company to be bound to levy and pay over to Government such wharfage or bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped on any part of the Pier, as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder, the property of Government, under Act V. of 1870.
5. The plan now submitted shall not be varied as regards site, or extent of accommodation, without the sanction of Government.
6. The concession now granted will have effect for 100 years.
7. Government to have the right of pre-emption at the end of 25 years from the date of the granting of the concession, and at the expiration of each succeeding 25 years, until the expiration of the term for which it is granted, for a sum calculated at 20 years' purchase of the average net amount found to be available for dividend, after providing for all charges of maintenance, establishment, and repairs by two Arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by Government and the other by the Company. The Arbitrators, so appointed, shall have power to nominate an Umpire, whose decision shall be final. The Company to be bound on the purchase being completed, to allow free access to the Pier.
8. All details as regards this concession will be arranged in communication with the Law Officers: the above are only to be understood to be the general terms on which it will be granted.

The Pier, which will be 33 feet wide, will project 2,200 feet from the eastern boundary of the land property, and in a line with its southern wall. At nearly right angles to this Pier and under the shelter of the Oyster Rock there will be a jetty 650 feet in length with 25 feet in width, alongside which vessels will lie. The depth of water at low water spring tides at the Jetty will average from 19 to 22 feet, with a mud bottom. The Jetty will accommodate three vessels on each side in single tier. The Pier will be of Iron, of a most permanent character, on cylinder piles, and its estimated cost, including erection, is 24 lacs.

The importance of this Pier to the trade of the Port cannot be over-estimated. Indeed it is almost impossible to form an idea of the traffic that may be expected when the work is completed. For ships with general cargoes the advantages offered will be unequalled, as the discharge of such vessels, which now

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull; not much doing.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Tyndall, Captain, 1st Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Bradford, Major, 108th Foot, on leave, from Deesa.
Gwyther, Captain, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Veach, Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Pringle (Sir), Captain, 38th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Bomavia, Surgeon, Health Officer, Lucknow, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 13.

Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Tanna.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hunter, 24th N. I., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Captain (Brevet Major) J. I. Robinson, Cadre 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. R. Oxley, Madras Staff Corps.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Henry P. Ewart, 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 211, dated 17th March 1869, to Major F. W. Knight, Staff Corps, is cancelled, from the 3rd June last, the date of that officer's return to duty.

The furlough on private affairs granted under Rule XI. of the furlough regulations of 1868, to Colonel J. A. Ballard, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Mint Master, by G. O. No. 10, of 4th January last, is extended for a further period of six months, on the same account.

The services of Captain C. D. P. Payne, Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment under the Judicial Department.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Ordnance Department :—

Lieutenant Edward Armstrong Johnson, B/9 R.A., to act as Third Class Commissary of Ordnance, during the absence of Second Captain F. W. M. Spring, R.A., or until further orders.

The undermentioned man of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension :—

"E" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery—No. 153, Sergeant Henry Mathews.

Major Thompson, 59th Foot, performed the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Division of the Army, from 1st to 25th April 1874, inclusive.

The following promotion is ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from 6th June 1871, the date on which Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, proceeded to England, on private affairs :—

Major A. M. Shewell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, is promoted to the Grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

The following appointment is made :—

Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot, to be Assistant Director of Gymnastics, vice Captain Daubeny, 109th Foot, who vacates on proceeding on leave to England.

With reference to G. O. No. 240, dated 20th March last, the appointment of Major Swanson to act as First Class Commissary, vice Clarke, is to have effect from the 11th March 1871.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 458, 28th ultimo, *for* "Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, 8*th Foot*," *read* "Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, *Staff Corps*."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Superintendent of Survey in Native States of Gujarat, is appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent in Mahee Kanta for purposes connected with the Survey of the Edur State.

Lieutenant E. S. Reynolds, Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier, vice Captain Forbes.

Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. Saldanha, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, was in charge of the Dharwar Adawlut from 3rd to 26th August 1870, both days inclusive, and from 1st to 2nd November 1870, both days inclusive.

Azam Ganesh Appaji, Manlvdar of Sungumnair and Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednugger District.

Azam Ramchunder Shivram, is appointed First Carcoon of Alhmode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Broach District.

Azam Pestonjee Burjorjee, appointed First Carcoon of Chickloe, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaik Abdool Kurreem is transferred from the medical charge of the Dhooliakote Jail to that of the Narra Jail in Sind.

Lieutenant E. S. Reynolds, Assistant Political Superintendent, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Captain C. D. P. Payne to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District, during the absence of Lieutenant Baugh on leave, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. F. Fernandes has been appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, S.D., Canara, from the first ultimo.

Mr. T. Monk-Mason acted as Junior Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee from 13th December 1870 to 12th March 1874.

Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 16th ultimo.

The following promotions are sanctioned :—

Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to the First Grade of pay for an Assistant Superintendent, from the 1st October 1870.

Mr. A. P. Young, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, from the Third to the Second Grade, from 27th December 1870.

Mr. A. P. Young, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon James Arnott, M.D., performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Poona, from the 28th April to the 26th May 1871, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Awdry, R.E., received temporary charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, from Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., on the afternoon of the 2nd June 1871.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Awdry, R.E., received temporary charge of the Office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, from Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., on the afternoon of the 2nd June 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. W. A. Russell, M.A., and Richard E. Candy, C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Southern Division, on the 5th instant, after office hours.

Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.B., assumed charge of the duties of Acting Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College on the morning of 1st June last.

Mr. Govind Vittul Kurkuray, B.A., is appointed to be Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, as a temporary measure.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Reverend R. Easum, M.A., Chaplain of Kirkee, to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary, during the absence of the Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, on medical certificate, in England, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Messrs. G. H. Johns and J. J. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector in the Kaira District on the afternoon of the 24th June 1871.

Southern Division.

Messrs. G. B. Reid and G. H. Johns respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant to the Collector of Poona, on the 4th instant, in the forenoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. A. Creswell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in the British Burmah Commission, has passed the prescribed examination in Indian History Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

In consequence of the return from leave on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and of Captain C. W. Street, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, the following changes are made in the British Burmah Commission, to have effect from the dates mentioned :—

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from 26th February 1871.

Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from 26th February 1871.

Captain W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st (officiating Deputy Commissioner 4th) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from 26th February 1871.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from 7th March 1871.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 1st September next.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. Cloworth, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to England on private affairs with effect from the 19th July 1871.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the name of Captain Walter Frank Shaen Perry, of the General List, Infantry, is removed from the list of the Bengal Army, with effect from the 20th June 1871, and that officer will receive a special allowance equivalent to the half pay of a Captain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works, was allowed preparatory leave from 1st to 8th April last, both days inclusive.

Messrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and G. R Clarke, Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, having completed the work on which they were temporarily employed in Central India, Railway Branch, are re-transferred to Oudh.

Mr. D. E. Bruce, Assistant Examiner Railway Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts, in the North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Lieutenant LeBreton, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Rowlstone, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to British Burmah.

Mr. W. H. Hughes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E., which were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in Government General Order, Military Department, No. 503, dated 1st June 1871, are transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Mr. A. M. Turner, Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Baroda (s)	Hall	Suez, July 1.
13	William Prowse	Finlay	Liverpool, March 25.
	Haddington	Sargent	London, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Peruvian Congress	Stockton	Akyab.
	Haddon Hall	Faithfull	Calcutta.
	Royal George	Hamilton	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Schleswig Bride, Hensen, to Calcutta.
Ship Mahableshwur, Carney, to Moulmain.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Whittington, to London.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July			
10	Stockbridge	Conghon	Point de Galle, June 29

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 9 cases oilmanstores, G Surufally.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 1 case soap, C Carter.
Cashmere, 21 cases corks and 2 cases glassware, Henry Rogers; 86 cases oilmanstores, G Surufally; 6 cases sherry and 2 cases corks, W Watson & Co; 35 cases old tom, J Cooverjee and Sons; 5 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co; 16 bales papers, M Jumaldin; 13 cases oilmanstores, &c, B Manuckjee Punthakey; 50 cases paper, J. Cama; 9 cases butter, Pestonjee & Cursetjee, 2 cases oilmanstores, E N Colabawalla & Co; 43 cases champagne, P Framjee & Co.
Clara, 30 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co; 75 cases old tom, S Merwanjee & Co; 8 cases eau de cologne, A Ardaseer & Sons; 300 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 9 cases oilmanstores, G Surufally.
Anazi, 18 cases still hock, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornoway, 32 bales cotton, B Luckmechund; 150 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Princess Alexandra, 20 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Seria, 60 bales cotton, C Ludha; 20 bales cotton, C S Nandersha; 134 bales cotton, B Bhugajee.
Millwall, 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.
Deccan (s), 10 bales wool, E Husson, 42 bales wool, P Taijsee; 100 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 30 bales wool, N Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 50 bales wool, J Dewjee.
Erimmita, 50 bales cotton, S Heera.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 244 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy.
Deccan, s, 75 packages senna leaves, M Jewraz.
Whittington, 13 bales hides, N Gangjee; 20 cases benjamin, and 5 cases fishmaws, R Balloo.

FOR HAVRE.

Surat, s, 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Bride, 485 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 138 bags coffee S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 289 pieces E teeth, E F Mosned; 108 bales cotton, B Khimjee & Co; 8 bales cotton, J Molidina; 100 bales cotton D Rutnagur & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SMALLEY—June 6th, at Croon's Hill, Greenwich, Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Kershaw Smalley, Esq., of Ashley Bank, Darwen, Lancashire, suddenly of apoplexy, aged 46 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWES—July 3rd, at Murree, the wife of Captain C. W. Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
HANDCOCK—July 7th, at Morar (Gwalior), the wife of Captain A. G. Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 6th Bengal Light Infantary, of a daughter.
JONES—July 9th, at Madras, the wife of J. Jones, Esq., prematurely, of a son, still-born.
KEYES—June 26th, at Waltair, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Keyes, Madras Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

FORSTER—July 2nd, at Hissar, James William Edgar, the beloved child of Major and Mrs. T. F. Forster, aged eleven months and fourteen days.
HODGSON—June 27th, at Calcutta, Susan, the beloved wife of Mr. G. A. Hodgson, aged 37 years, 11 months, and 15 days.
PEARCE—July 6th, at Simla, Selina, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Pearce, aged 21 years and 11 months; and on the 7th idem, their infant daughter, aged 22 days.
SMYTH—June 26th, at Mozuffernugger, Adeline, wife of W. T. Smyth, Inspector of Police, N. W. P.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871.

We hear a great deal just now about practical instruction for the officers of the British and native armies; but so much has been said and written with little effect of late years upon this well-worn theme, that we may be pardoned in expressing but little faith or confidence in the immediate accomplishment of a desideratum that somehow never seems to proceed much beyond the lengths of agitation. To be sure, we are promised a great military camp of exercise at Delhi this next cold weather, in which it is proposed that all ranks, from the General to the drummer-boy, shall have an opportunity of putting Lord Bacon's maxim,—that knowledge is "power,"—to the test; but as the course of instruction is spoken of as to extend not over six weeks, and the hopeful military pupils, young and old, are already talking of champagne lunches, and the presence of innumerable fair ladies in camp, it may be doubted whether the art of war, as it is likely to be taught at Delhi, will provide us with many Jominis or Moltkes to meet the requirements of Her Majesty's military service. The British officer is characteristically not a willing scholar in the kind of instruction here contemplated. As an American might say, that's a fact. He is ready enough to fight,—to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth in spite of bad generals, inefficient commissariats, Control Departments, and all the burdens that can be heaped upon him as a fighting man,—but he despises instruction unless it is the instruction which comes naturally to him in the course of an active campaign. The fact is to be deplored, for the results are obvious. We have only to regard, as a spectator, an ordinary Indian field day to observe the results hinted at, and with amusement, not unmixed with concern too, we may see cavalry, artillery, and infantry marched out to some nice, level, open country in the vicinity of their cantonments, for some purpose or purposes unknown to all but the General Commanding, and perhaps his staff, and we shall presently be called upon to admire in astonishment a vast smoke produced by artillery with guns pointed north, east, south, and west, together with the incessant rattle of small arms blazing away at the four points of the compass. What the ulterior object of all this hubbub may be, no one whom we have ever asked could say. The prevalent idea, however, seems to be, that a certain quantity of blank ammunition, provided by the Government for brigade practice, must be got rid of somehow or other; consequently, a roar of artillery and musketry which soon, and perhaps fortunately, enshrouds all the manœuvres of the troops in a dense fog of powder-smoke.

Aides-de-Camp and Brigade Majors are to be observed, now and then, through the mist riding furiously, and at the risk of life and limb, at commanding officers who can scarcely sit their horses under the tremendous noise of the villainous saltpetre din around them, but with no results apparently but the lowering of swords in salute, and of hoarse shouts of contradictory orders that render confusion worse confounded! Then there is a charge! No field day of the regulation pattern would be complete without a charge, but its object is ever uncertain. "Charge, sir! What am I to charge at?" we once heard the commander of a cavalry regiment enquire of a staff officer who galloped past him, *ventre à terre*. "*Anything you like*"! roared the latter, as he disappeared in the smoke. Now, what a burlesque all this is of the art of war! What a farce the "march past" with which the General Commanding hastens to cover the nakedness of his manœuvres! The ladies, and they are always numerous upon these occasions, declare that the review was so pretty and so nice, the pageantry of glorious war without its concomitant slaughter, &c., and the General gravely thanks all commanding officers, called to the front for the purpose, for the able and willing assistance they gave him in carrying out his tactics of the morning, but what those tactics really were it is quite as idle to seek to explain, as if they had been concocted by Mrs. Gamp, and attributed by her to Mrs. General Harris, of mystical notoriety. No officer, possibly not even the General himself, believes in the utility of these Indian military *tamashas*; still habit is second nature, and the burlesque of war is acted from one year's end to another as if, like Lord Burleigh's head in the play, there was really something in it. But all this sound and fury, signifying nothing, is not confined to India. Although practical instruction at home is supposed to have given the Horse Guards all they had to think of, results are as unsatisfactory in England as in Hindostan.

An English contemporary lately, referring to a field day in the merry month of May, says—"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to make some stringent comments on Monday when he assembled the officers after the field day [at Woolwich, when some most glaring military mistakes were made during the movements. The Duke seems to consider that the regular troops firing into each other, and a battery blazing away in front of infantry formed into square to receive cavalry, is no more excusable in the Royal than in the reserve forces." True, at least partially so. Blunders are inexcusable in war, but under the present system of "instruction" it is hard to say how officers can avoid such enormities. The oldest, as well as the most juvenile, may well plead youth and inexperience in the art of war, when instruction is confined to smoke and lost spirits careering through the murky atmosphere of a field day in cocked hats. The art is hardly to be picked up under theoretical circumstances the most favourable; but, under those afforded as instruction stands, the study, to any practical purpose, is completely out of the question. But can nothing be done to lay at rest this military ghost that has haunted us so long? It is impossible to speak well, or ill, of the contemplated camps of exercise in this country until they have undergone a fair trial; but we may venture to say that, if "instruction" upon the existent model is to form a part of their curriculum, then they will prove quite as useless as those field days at which infantry, cavalry, and artillery now charge and blaze into each other indiscriminately and to no purpose. We would suggest as an improvement upon the system of instruction now given, that, first, the general officers should be men capable to teach; secondly, that, a few days previous to a contemplated field day, they should publish for general information in their Station Orders a programme of the movements they propose to practise, as well as the objects of such movements; and thirdly, that they should banish all ornamental manœuvres, such as the "march past," from the *carte* as needless waste of time and unnecessary vexation. It strikes us that "instruction" has of late deserted the higher ranks for the lower. The subaltern is instructed until he is weary of his task, but General officers and Colonels are supposed to know everything by virtue of their rank, whereas the contrary is too frequently the case. It seems highly desirable, as one of the first rudiments of the general instruction desired, that the General should not jealously retain all the knowledge he possesses within his own cranium. Commanding officers of regiments seem to us to have a fair claim to some of it, captains and subalterns also; but, unless the General is generous enough to explain his strategy and tactics to his juniors, it is impossible for the latter to enjoy much benefit from either one or the other. In war the General is justified in keeping his own counsel; but in time of peace, and with the object of instruction, he should afford every possible explanation of his designs to his subordinates. Some useful knowledge might be gained from field days if the General Commanding, having first laid down an elaborate plan of attack and defence, acted up to it. Under existing circumstances General officers are either too careless or too conceited, as a rule, to explain to others what they propose to do for themselves, whence that confusion, smoke, and unprofitable bewilderment of all ranks, high and low, which is now the striking characteristic of the field day of British troops, whether exhibited in India or in England.

Here is a specimen of the mischievous results of the "Times of India's" foolish teaching, which leads the natives to believe that this country is annually drained of millions of money to be spent abroad for the exclusive benefit of its foreign rulers. The "Pioneer" quotes an article from a native paper, the "Umritu Bazar Putrika," in which we find the following passage :—"The revenues of India are not spent on the country. It is in this respect that India is most unfortunate; it is this which feeds upon the vitals of the country; it is this which makes India so poor, and is making her poorer and poorer. We have no objection to be taxed more heavily than the Americans if the tax were spent here. It would be a mercy, for which we would be thankful. Obliged as we are to England in many respects, here we are under no obligation to her. On the contrary, what we pay is more than we can conveniently pay, and a large portion of what we pay is taken out of this country, never to be returned. The natives are more quiet under British rule that is true, but this quietness does not exactly proceed from contentment." For our own part, we think it a doubtful question whether morally India has benefited by foreign rule; but materially she has been enriched beyond calculation by her connection with England.

Calcutta has commenced weekly recitals of sacred music at the Cathedral.

Colonel the Hon. W. Colville will be the commandant of the camp at Wimbledon this year at the request of the Volunteers themselves.

The Secretary of State has confirmed the orders of the Indian Government, fixing the salary of the Cotton Commissioner at Rs. 1,833 per mensem.

The Governor in Council has suspended the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850 in the town of Tudunwalla, in the Sholapoor district, from the 1st August 1871.

The Secretary of State has, in a recent despatch, approved of the discontinuance of the experiment of salt manufacture in Oudh and the Jounpore district of the North-Western Provinces.

The Home Government, the "Examiner" understands, has confirmed the creation of a Fourth Class Deputy Commissionership in Assam, sanctioned by the Government of India some little time ago.

The question of adopting measures for the relief of the famine distress in Persia was to be considered at a preliminary meeting to be held on Tuesday, at 4-15 P.M., at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

We ("Examiner") have reliable authority for stating that a party or parties have been deported to Europe under the Vagrancy Act, who were born in this country, and who up to the date of deportation had never been outside it!

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. George King received charge of the Royal Botanic Garden, the professorship of Botany at the Medical College, Calcutta, and the Superintendentship of the Government Cinchona Plantation at Darjeeling, from Mr. G. B. Clarke, on Monday.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. Hogg, and Doctors Saunders and Payne, has been appointed to revise the establishments of the several Lock Hospitals in Calcutta and its suburbs, and to consider the necessity or propriety of "house visitations."

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday contains new rules for the examination of junior civil servants, political officers, deputy collectors, cantonment magistrates, and others, which are to supersede all former rules and notifications on the subject.

On 7th July there were in circulation in the Bombay circle currency notes of the total value of Rs. 4,71,27,460. Of this amount Rs. 31,21,790 was in Rs. 10 notes; Rs. 16,41,760 in Rs. 20 notes; Rs. 22,84,600 in Rs. 50 notes; Rs. 61,59,500 in Rs. 100 notes; Rs. 24,12,500 in Rs. 500 notes; and Rs. 3,15,08,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes.

The "Madras Athenæum" had learned on Monday that both Ensigns Lambart and Frere were then almost well, and out of danger. The third party shot in the affray was a sergeant. This man got a few shots about his calf, which are not of serious nature. The sergeant is said to be "a big man" and a well known pugilist.

A correspondent of the "Madras Athenæum," writing from Trimulgherry on the 6th inst., says—"Grieved, indeed, am I to announce to you the appearance of cholera in the 24th Regiment; so far it has only shown itself in one company. Up to this evening there has been but one death. The company has been placed under canvas a short distance outside the entrenchment."

The "Panjabi Akbar" brings forward a novel plea for His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad. He has, says our contemporary, a family of forty-two children, including nineteen unmarried daughters, and cannot possibly afford to marry them all like princesses. Government should therefore, it says, come generously forward and help the poor man out of his troubles.

A diminution of crime is a rare feature now-a-days in the administration report of a province. It is therefore the more satisfactory to find the number of offences of all kinds reported during the past year in Oudh lower by so considerable a figure as 14,494 than in 1869, a result which is hardly the less a subject for congratulation that it is attributed to the comparative cheapness of food.

"There is reason to think," says the "Army and Navy Gazette," "that the proposed annexation of the Corea has met with mild opposition from our Government. If the Power which is going to form an expedition against the peaceful and inoffensive people of that peninsula be in earnest, we must look to ourselves. Great Britain cannot indulge in the luxury of disregarded and impotent protestations."

The late heavy rains and consequent flooding of the rivers have, it is feared, done considerable damage to the indigo crop in the Bhagulpur, Monghyr, Malda, Murshedabad, and South Furneah districts. Kishnaghur, Jessore, and Eastern Bengal also report only very average crops. In Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chupra, matters still promise well, and in the Benares Province and Doab little harm seems to have done.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" hears, on good authority, that orders have been issued to exclude "British" officers from the German dockyards and arsenals. The motive assigned for this rather offensive limitation of the "general defence," which exists in most countries, against the admission of foreigners to national military establishments is, we understand, to be found in the way in which our universal rule was applied in the case of some Prussian officers. If so, there must be a misunderstanding somewhere.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act XV. of 1871 (the Broach Thakoors' Relief Act), the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. W. R. Pratt, acting Talookdaree Settlement Officer, manager of the immoveable property of or to which the Thakoors of Ahmode, Sarode, and Janiadra, in the collectorate of Broach, are possessed or entitled in their own right, or which they are entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on them or their heirs during the continuance of such management.

The Souvenance, Captain Bruneteau, which lately foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, with coolies on board, had on board in charge of the coolies Dr. Cammille Vezin, of the French Medical Staff, who was removed from his post of Medical Officer at Karikal by M. Boutemps, the late Governor of Pondicherry, for having written a congratulatory address to Gambetta's Government. He has thus paid with his life for his political sympathies. It is stated that the Souvenance had on board when she sailed 376 coolies: not 450, as was first advised.

A notification in the Financial Department mentions that a charge for interest and commission was lately incurred by a public officer for funds obtained for a public purpose from a private firm; and that the officer was severely censured, but his motives having been unexceptionable, the Government agreed to pay the money. Public officers of all ranks and departments are, however, warned that to employ private agents or to obtain funds from private agents for the public service, is wholly unauthorized and wrong; and that in future the Government will absolutely decline to pay any expenses thus incurred.

A decision in one of the Rangoon Courts is of interest to married persons. A boxwallah sued a Mr. Thomas for a debt contracted by his wife. Mrs. Thomas did not deny the claim, nor did he deny that the articles were necessaries, but he said that he had told his wife she was not to incur debts! The Judge therefore gave decision in favour of Mr. Thomas, on the ground that he had given a conjugal admonition to his wife. Boxwallahs, says the "Rangoon Gazette," must for the future, before disposing of articles to married ladies, make inquiry in as polite a manner as possible as to whether they have received any "conjugal admonition."

Mr. C. DePeirndorge, Surgeon Dentist and member of the faculty of Medicine at Paris, recently reported to Government that he possessed an infallible specific for the cure of dysentery, and that he had used it for the past ten years with the greatest success. Since March last he had settled down at Ootacamund, and had cured all the cases of chronic dysentery that had been entrusted to his care. He requested, therefore, that Government would accept his gratuitous services in the first instance, and permit him to try his remedy on soldiers or other Government servants with a view to prove its value. He was informed, in reply, that the Government were unable to comply with his request.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General of India in Council notifies that the indulgence of furlough is extended to passed Hospital Apprentices under certain conditions. The indulgence of furlough will only be granted to men of certified good character and prudent habits, and under circumstances in which the Government may consider it advisable. Furlough will invariably, in the first instance, be limited to the period of one year from date of quitting India. Men whose state of health, when that period has expired, does not admit of their return to duty in India, will be subjected to medical examination in view to the leave being extended for a period not exceeding eight months, or to discharge being effected if reported unfit for further service. No portion of the furlough will be allowed to reckon as service for pension.

Under the provisions of section 23 of the Bombay Courts' Act (Act XIV. of 1869), the Governor in Council has directed that one hundred and twenty-seven villages in the Dindori talooka, in the Tanna district, shall cease to be within the jurisdiction of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Nassick, and be transferred to the jurisdiction of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge of Pimpulgaum. Ninety-nine villages in the Chandwad talooka, in the Tanna district, have also been transferred from the jurisdiction of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge of Pimpulgaum, to the jurisdiction of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge of Yeola; while villages in the Tanna district are to be included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge of Callian. The names of all these villages are published in yesterday's "Gazette."

A correspondent in the "Times" writes to say that if there be twenty-six feet of water in the Suez Canal, as stated by Sir D. Lange, that at any rate a ship of his has grounded in coming through, her draught being 17½ feet forward, and 20½ feet aft. This sounds a rather strange statement, when we are continually hearing of the safe and rapid passages of so many larger vessels. But when we come to read the letter of the captain of this steamer, which is also printed, we confess we are hardly so much surprised at his painful experience. "Thirty-one times," says he, "we grounded in the Canal, out of which four times *athwart*." Now, we never understood that the Canal was of such dimensions as to admit of a vessel steaming through broadside on. Another part of the letter speaks of the pilot having stuck her on shore. There must have been excessive bungling somewhere. All canals have limits, and the Suez is not an exception.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th April 1871, appears in the "Gazette of India" regarding the rate of exchange at which furlough pay should be drawn at home, in which his Grace says:—"On a careful consideration of the matter; it appears to me that there is no reason why the pay of officers in this country should be issued at a different rate from that at which those in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salary to England. I have accordingly to request that your Lordship will at once issue an order cancelling so much of that of the 10th of November 1868, No. 1,064, as fixed the uniform rate of two shillings, and announcing that all payments of furlough pay will be made at the current rate of exchange fixed for the official year. Until the date of the General Order which you will issue under these instructions, payments of furlough pay will be made to officers under whatever rules they may be, at the rate of two shillings for the rupee." With reference to the above, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council notifies, under date 1st July, that officers who have embarked for England on furlough before that date, will be exempted from the operation of this order for the period of their present furloughs.

The "Asiatic" prints the evidence of an experienced officer of the P. and O. Company in reference to the Pamben Channel; and understands that Sir James Elphinstone intends shortly to move for the papers. Captain Donnan, the master attendant at Colombo, in reference to the evidence as given by Captain Burne, considers that the "light vessel" on the Little Basses might be done away with as soon as the Pamben Channel is opened; and the expense of keeping up two vessels for lighting those rocks (the Great Basses light remaining) might be saved to the Imperial Exchequer, and a corresponding reduction made in the Basses light dues on shipping. Captain Donnan, indeed, points out that it would be unfair to levy any portion of these dues on vessels except those taking the southern passage round Ceylon. "Now," says the "Asiatic," "it is a point worthy of consideration, when we are talking of the cost of making this channel between the southern coast of India and Ceylon, what will have been spent when the light-house on the Great Basses is completed? Probably more than it would take to carry out the Pamben Channel. As our late Ceylon News reports will have shown, the Colombo community has been much disappointed that Mr. Robertson, the Surveying Engineer, did not pay them a professional visit on his way home. We believe that the Governor of Ceylon will ask the Secretary of State to send out a special harbour engineer to report on the best means of improving Colombo. We also hear that the Ceylon Government are ready to bear their share at least of surveying and reporting on the Pamben. Let them but make up their minds to bear their fair share of a guarantee, if not of the cost of the work, and the Duke of Argyll will, we fancy, from what he said to the deputation the other day, be quite satisfied to do the rest."

The London papers appear to be quite oblivious of the fact that proceedings vitally important not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to a large section of the public, both in this country and in India, are at present going on in the old offices of the Albert Insurance Company. Lord Cairns, who was appointed arbitrator by the late Act of Parliament in the affairs of the company, when by this Act it was rescued from the tender mercies of Chancery liquidation, is making rapid progress. He has already decided a number of cases, and afforded relief to many unfortunate persons involved in the various absorbed companies, who have had the law held over them *in terrorem* during the past year. But his lordship's pronounced opinion as to the extent of the liability of the Albert shareholders is a remarkable comment upon the administration of the law in "winding up" under the Court of Chancery. There judges sit passively to listen to the cases brought before them, and to give their judgments; but the manipulation of the "winding up"—its entire general conduct, in fact—is left in the hands of the liquidators and the lawyers by whom they are advised. No judge in Chancery, not even the Lord Chancellor, has power to interfere beyond passing his judgment on the cases as brought before him. The "winding up" may be prolonged for years, but this passive court treats it all as a matter of course. It is only those who have money to spare who can force their individual case through the various Courts of Appeal. The shareholders of the Albert have, indeed, much for which to thank the re-construction Committee through whom the proceedings in the House of Lords were initiated, which have resulted in putting an end to the horrible torture of a liquidation according to law. We now find that, instead of the shareholders of the Albert being liable for every penny they possessed, they are in reality protected by their own deed and policies against any liability beyond the amount of their subscribed shares. Lord Cairns, in giving judgment as to the claims for indemnity against the Albert by five companies amalgamated with it, said—

"The question was whether the shareholders of the Albert were under the deed of amalgamation, subject to an unlimited liability to indemnify these companies. Lord Cairns held that it was *ultra vires* the directors of the Albert to enter into any contract involving liability without limit, for the Albert's original deed of settlement gave no such power, and it was the fundamental rule of the company that, as regards any changes in the deed, they must not authorize a contract which would bring on any shareholder a greater liability than the money subscribed for his shares. But even if it were *intra vires* the directors to enter into a contract involving unlimited liability, yet he considered from the terms of the various amalgamation deeds that they had not done so, the liability being in each case limited to the funds, and not assets, of the Albert. Though the consent of the shareholders was not formally given to these amalgamation contracts, yet they subsequently became aware that these policies had been taken over and are bound retrospectively to approve of these grants of assurance, exactly as if made by their own company. Thus these companies are entitled to indemnity against the Albert, but that indemnity is limited to the funds and assets of the Albert, and they must take their place with other creditors. Though not entitled to the costs of 'winding-up,' they are entitled to the costs of establishing their claim."

It seems to have been nobody's interest to discover the actual position of the shareholders before, though half at least of the lawyers in London, barristers and attorneys, have been engaged about this Albert business for well-nigh two years. And we have a House of Commons overflowing with the legal element where not a voice has been raised to help! The law is as it was, and so should remain, we suppose. The unhappy wretch who is so unlucky as to become amenable to Chancery jurisdiction is considered "fair game" outside the court, and the judges, as the Vice

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT BROACH.—We learn from a private letter that there was a good fall of rain at Broach on Saturday last.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF AKOLA.—Mr. Gunnesh Bheewrao has, it is stated, been confirmed in his appointment at Akola.

NERIAD.—Mr. Jamsetjee Ardashier Dalal, M.A., has been appointed head master of the Neriad High School.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban & Co., Persian merchants, had received Rs. 10,509 up to Wednesday for the above fund.

KATTYWAR.—Mr. Nugindas Brijbhookhandas has received a sunnud as authorized translator in the courts of the Kattywar Political Agency.

BROACH.—Mr. Nurbudashunker Lalshunker, the well known Gujarathi poet, delivered a lecture on Friday last at Broach before a large audience on a social subject.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Chothia, head master Neriad English School, has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in the Mhyee Kanta.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA.—It is stated that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, on his way to Bombay, will stay at Calliau station for some time, and arrangements are being made for his reception there.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A branch of the "Poona Sarwujneck Subha" has been opened at Ahmednuggur. The object of this new Association is similar to that of the East India and the Bombay Associations.

THE SHERBWUL FERRY on the river Neera, on the new Poona and Sattara road, has been declared by the Governor in Council to be a public ferry under section 2 of Bombay Act II. of 1868.

SESSIONS COURT AT TANNA.—The business of the Sessions Court at Tanna terminated on the 8th inst. There were in all sixty-eight cases; of these, twelve were disposed of by the Session Judge, and the remainder by the Assistant Judge.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar lake on Saturday last was 45 feet 8 tenths, and the total rainfall at the lake up to that time had been 11 feet 95 cents., while at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 52 feet 3 tenths and the rainfall 30 inches 60 cents.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued a sunnud to Mr. Gungadhur Huri Kale, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Tanna district. A sunnud has also been granted to Mr. Wasoodeo Mahadeo Karandiker for the Poona district, in lieu of the sunnud held by him for the Khandeish district.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd July 1871, Rs. 24,24,357; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 35,820; total, Rs. 24,60,177. There are in addition Rs. 11,400 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The light on the Great Savage, at the entrance to the Arracan river, having been altered from a fixed to a revolving light, it was lighted for the first time at sunset on the 15th March 1871, and will be continued each night from sunset to sunrise: it revolves once a minute. The light is of the third order, catoptric, and will be visible at a radius of 13 miles seaward of the Great Savage Island.

INSULTING A PARSEE DUSTOOR AT BROACH.—The other day a Parsee Dustoor of Broach, named Merwanjee Muncherjee, was insulted in presence of several others members of his caste by one Hormusjee Rustomjee Ghandee, also a resident of Broach. While the Dustoor was engaged in the Ghumbar Jasau, in a garden, Hormusjee turned him out of the place. The Dustoor now gives notice in a Broach paper, calling upon the said Parsee to tender a public apology, in default of which he will adopt legal proceedings against him.

AN ALLEGED FORGED WILL.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury, a case was heard in which three Hindoos were implicated in using as genuine a forged will, purporting to be the last will and testament of Bhugwuntrao Ramchunderjee. The first prisoner, Ballajee Bhugwuntrao, the only surviving son of the testator, was charged with having on the 18th November 1868, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine a forged will, purporting to have been made by his deceased father on the 14th November of the same year, &c.; and the other prisoners, by name Dhokjee Balcrishtna and Bhugwuntrao Dwarkanath, were charged with aiding and abetting the offence. Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Fergusen and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Mr. Fergusen and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Abraham, appeared for the prisoners. After an enquiry which lasted all day the jury, expressing their opinion that the will was not forged, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the three prisoners were discharged amid the congratulations of their Hindoo friends, several of whom shook hands with them before they had time to leave the dock.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th July, was 347, being 47 more than in the preceding week, 75 more than the total of the week ending 12th July 1870, and 19 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 21 births were reported in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including those not specified here).	Total (including those not specified here).	Total Births of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	7	...	...
Fort, Northern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Southern	28,288	...	6	...	2	1	...	1	10	...	...
Esplanade	1,989	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...
Market	75,402	...	11	...	3	1	...	1	17	...	...
Mandvee	41,452	1	15	...	5	1	...	1	23	...	...
Chuckla	43,442	...	11	...	4	1	...	1	23	...	...
Oomurkhanee	63,020	4	19	...	4	1	3	5	37	...	1
Dongree	60,260	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	8	...	...
Dhobeetalao	71,736	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...
Tamarewaree	22,529	1	6	1	...	...	...	4	12	...	...
Bhoolesh wur	50,282	1	13	1	...	2	...	2	19	...	...
Kharatalao	43,454	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...
Koomarwaree	23,080	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...
Khetwaree	29,117	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	12	1	...
Girgaum	21,500	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Chowpatty	6,181	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malabarjee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramabhaigoora	31,570	1	8	...	3	2	2	...	41	...	...
Parel	7,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Sewree	12,076	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Mahim	19,439	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	4	...
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
Harbour	32,862	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	...
Bombay ...	816,562	19	126	3	32	20	32	4	317	21	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		15	99	3	32	24	34	7	208	...	

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including those not specified here).	Total Births of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	8	1	3	...	...	...	17	...
Brahmin	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	12	...
Lingaet	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	4	62	1	18	14	11	2	144	17
Hindoo out-caste	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	14	...
Mussulman	5	40	...	7	3	8	...	89	...
Parsee	...	3	...	2	6	...	...	18	...
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christian	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	11	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	126	3	32	25	32	4	317	21
Corresponding week 1870	13	58	1	23	33	53	6	242	56

THE RATEPAYERS' PETITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE ratepayers who recently petitioned the Bench of Justices for a reform of the Municipality have now received the following reply from the Chairman of the Bench:—

To MESSRS. MOOLJEE THAKURSEY and others, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Chairman of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to acknowledge receipt of your petition, and in reply to inform you that its subject has been under the earnest consideration of the Bench, and that at an adjourned special general meeting assembled on the 7th instant, the Bench has passed the following resolutions:—

[Here follow the resolutions adopted last Friday by the Bench.]

I have the honour to be, sirs, your most obedient servant,

L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP HADDINGTON, 1,205 tons, Captain W. C. Sargent, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP WILLIAM PROWSE, 531 tons, Captain Finly, from Liverpool, March 22, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co.

DISPUTES ABOUT BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

THE Political Agent of Kattywar gives the following notice to all Presidents of Boundary Committees, Kattywar:—

In consequence of the number of disputes against the Boundary Commissioners' decision, in respect to the limit of time allowed by former circulars in which the appeals can be made the Political Agent directs all Boundary Commissioners will themselves give copies of their decisions within ten days of the settlement thereof to both parties. In the event of vakeels of States concerned not being present to receive them, the copies to be sent registered by post to the talookdars concerned, such parties, however, as may be under the jurisdiction of thanadars to have their decisions sent through those officials for distribution in the manner aforesaid. A note of the above to be made in the diaries of the several presidents, and any amount due for postage, &c., to be collected in the usual manner.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

A Court of Petty Sessions, composed of John Connon, Esq., chairman, Captain Walsh, and Nana Morojee, Esq., sat yesterday at the Fort Police Court, for the purpose of disposing of complaints made by the Municipal Commissioner against A. C. Fialo, Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, and thirty others, because of their not having paid the expenses incurred by the Municipality in the beginning of 1870 in metalling Kolbhart oart, near Kalbadevie. The sums claimed amount in the aggregate Rs. 721-3-5. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford) appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Venayekrow Hurrychund for the defendants. The Surveyor in the Bombay Collector's office proved that Kolbhart oart was a private oart. Mr. Venayekrao for the defence contended that the street or oart had been treated by the Municipal Commissioner as a public street; and that his clients ought not therefore to be called upon to pay the amounts now claimed as the work was done for the benefit of the general public.

The Court, after hearing the evidence, considered the street was a private street. The contractor who did the work, and Mr. Duffey, the chief superintendent of the Engineer's Department, who superintended the work, proved that the amount claimed had been paid for the work done, after due notice had been given to defendants that they might do it themselves if they chose.

The Court ordered the parties to pay the several sums claimed by the Municipal Commissioner.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE AND PENSION RULES.

THE following memorial, signed by upwards of one hundred Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Government Telegraph Department, was last month forwarded through the proper channel for submission to the Secretary of State for India:—

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Officers of the superior grades of the Telegraph Department.

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists having long been anticipating a revision of the leave and pension rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, are constrained to solicit that the subject may have your Grace's early and favourable consideration.

2. Your memorialists would respectfully beg to represent that the superior grades of the Telegraph Department are now and have been for four years *exclusively* recruited in England, and moreover that for the past fourteen years this has been so far the rule that, while 140 officers have received their appointments in London, only 34 (all of whom are Europeans) have during the corresponding period been posted to the department in India, excluding the military officers attached to the department, numbering 4, who enjoy the furlough and pension rules of their own service.

3. In the nomination of candidates for their service your memorialists would venture to point out that the preference has always been given to the relatives of officers of the Indian civil and military establishments.

4. The duties of your memorialists involve *as a rule* an excessive amount of exposure or of arduous office duty day and night, such as officers of the Military and Covenanted Civil Service are *seldom or never* subjected to.

5. The efficiency of the service to which your memorialists have the honour to belong peculiarly depends upon their being allowed every facility for keeping their knowledge of the scientific details of their profession up to the constantly progressing European standard. They would instance the fact of several officers of the Telegraph Department having, during the past few years, been deputed to England *on duty* for this purpose, as evidence both of the recognized expediency of encouraging them to avail themselves of such means of improving their knowledge and of the implied admission of the fact that the present furlough rules are not sufficiently liberal.

6. Your memorialists would therefore submit—

(i.)—That as an essentially European body of officers the rules for leave and pension now in force (and which were framed to meet the wants of a subordinate service composed principally of natives) are not fairly applicable to them.

(ii.)—That inasmuch as the majority of your memorialists are closely related to officers of the Military or Covenanted Civil Services, they naturally assume to have similar home ties to those officers, and consequently to require to visit Europe as frequently, and eventually to retire from the service as early in life as is permitted to their relatives in those at present more favored services.

(iii.)—That your memorialists are equally subject to climatic influences, and far more so to exposure and harassing duties, require facilities for recruiting their health and means of retiring from the service when no longer fit for it by no means less than officers of any other service.

(iv.)—That while comparatively little professional improvement ordinarily results to a military officer, and still less to a judicial or revenue official from a visit to England, it is a rare occurrence for any member of your memorialists' service to fail to derive a greatly enhanced scientific knowledge of his duties from such opportunities.

(7.) Your memorialists therefore pray for a speedy revision of their furlough and pension rules, based on those by which the leave and retiring allowances of Military and Covenanted Civil Servants are now regulated.

8. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

MISCARRIAGE OF NEWSPAPERS POSTED AT HOME.

WE have received from the Postmaster General, Bombay, a copy of the following letter from the Director General of the Post Office in India, with reference to the miscarriage of newspapers posted in England:—

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India; to the Postmaster General, Bombay, dated Simla, 30th June 1871.

Sir,—Complaints relative to the miscarriage of newspapers posted in the United Kingdom for transmission to India are not unfrequent, and blame for these alleged miscarriages is usually attributed by the public either to the Sea Post Office which works between Suez and Bombay or to the Post Office officials in this country.

2. I believe that newspapers are frequently detained in London owing to some irregularity in posting, and as the restrictive nature of the terms under which newspapers can be transmitted abroad from the United Kingdom is not generally known in this country, I deem it right to draw attention to the subject.

3. The following are some of the conditions enforced by the London Post Office in respect to articles intended for despatch by the foreign newspaper post—

(1.) Publications must be posted within eight day from the date of publication, including the day of publication.

(2.) Postage must be prepaid in full with postage labels at the rate of one penny for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

(3.) The collected numbers issued during the month of a weekly, fortnightly, tri-monthly, &c., publication, are not allowed to pass as a monthly publication.

(4.) Publications not on the register at the General Post Office, London, cannot be sent abroad at any rates lower than those applicable to book packets.

(5.) Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

(6.) There must be no writing or other mark on a newspaper sent abroad but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, nor anything on the cover but such name or address, the printed title of the publication, the printed name and address of the publisher or sender, who sends it, and words indicating the date on which the subscription to the newspaper will end. Under this rule the entry on the cover of the name or initials of the sender, *if written*, would probably lead to the detention of the paper.

4. As it is probable that the failure of the senders in the United Kingdom to observe some of the regulations above specified have led to the detention in London of newspapers posted for transmission to India, I think it would be well for you to take every means in your power to make these regulations generally known, and to advise the public to warn their correspondents in the United Kingdom strictly to adhere to these regulations in connection with the foreign newspaper post.

5. A copy of this communication may, I think, properly be sent to the principal English journals in your postal circle.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN ON THE MUNICIPAL DEFICIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was somewhat amused with the debate in the Bench of Justices, given in your last Overland Summary.

It seems to me that every reason but the correct one is given for the "Deficit" in the finances of the Municipality, and the debate only shews the necessity there is for enforcing the provisions of the Municipal Act.

On the 14th April 1870 I brought a motion to enforce compliance with the Act, in so far as it relates to contracts, and I drew attention to the fact, which was undeniable, namely, that the Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, had, by the acceptance of one tender, involved the Municipality in a loss of 1½ lacs of rupees, or nearly 50,000 rupees annually.

The Bench, however, decided that it was not necessary to put my motion to the meeting, and, perhaps, with large and unexpected returns from the "Town Duties," it was not necessary to enforce economy in small matters such as half a lac a-year. But now I would venture, through your columns, to draw the attention of the Bench to the section of the Act, and advise a thorough overhaul of all contracts, or extensions of contracts, which have not been duly entered into, the termination of these contracts, and the entering into others which may be duly advertised, and the reasons for acceptance publicly stated to the Bench. If this were done, I am certain it would not be necessary to rend the Health Officer's sanitary feelings by causing him to advertise seventy or eighty serviceable bullocks as being for sale at the Municipal stables, as I am certain that enough would be saved to prevent this alarming sacrifice. I never could see why one man must always supply "stores," or another bullocks, or a certain third man road metal and sandstone, &c. Such contracts are best put up as directed by the Act, and given to the lowest tenderer who can carry out the contract after giving security for its due performance.

In contracts for buildings this is not the case, as special knowledge and experience is required.—Yours truly,

RUSSEL AITKEN.

London, 9th June.

P. S.—As to the Committees on the Act of 1865, they may as well leave it alone, as it is (except in a few details) a very good Act. It is not the Act which is at fault. For my own part, I can hardly think the Government does right in overlooking Municipal mismanagement as it has done. His Excellency should have put his foot down before now. R. A.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Feeling somewhat interested in the published accounts of joint-stock companies, and oftentimes amused at the credulity of the unfortunate shareholders who seem to swallow any statement presented to them without much, if any, difficulty of digestion, I should like the proprietors of Treacher and Co. to satisfy an intending investor by answering the following queries:—

1. Where in the published balance-sheet of the Company for 1871, as compared with 1870, the increase in the value of the premises, viz, £17,356, is shown to have arisen?

2. Why if deterioration of plant is provided for in 1871 statement, as compared with 1870, there should be an increase in 1871 of Rs. 6,034-4-5?

3. Why the actual cost of repairs, Rs. 3,244-12-8, is taken as an asset, when it is no more recoverable than the item of directors' fees?

4. Why the stock in trade at original cost is made subject to a 25 per cent. charge for *freight insurance*, duty, and landing, when the two first items are invariably paid in London?

5. Is the building fund, Rs. 155,000, represented by the Company's book debts of Rs. 151,747, for it is called a reserve fund; and the only cash reserve, apart from bank balances, appears to be Rs. 60,000 worth of Government paper to meet possible loss by fire risk not covered by fire policies on which the Company appear to have expended Rs. 2,300?

6. As the proper valuation of stock at cost price *alone* determines the gross profit on a man's business, and as Treacher and Co.'s auditors state that they have neither examined the stock nor the inventory, of what utility to the shareholders is the audit?

7. From what fund is the divisible balance of Rs. 8,053-4-1 to be paid to the shareholders, seeing that the Company's balance at their bankers is stated at but Rs. 23,305-2-2?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHN TREACHER.

St. James's Place, London, June 23.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 13th July, 12 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inche 7 cents.

CANWAR, 13th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·84, rainfall 3 inces 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 78, rainfall 6 inches.

CANNANORE, 13th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74, barometer 29·920, rainfall 8 inches 11 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th July, 1 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 89½, barometer 29·723.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 12th July, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 13th July, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 12th July, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 14 hours 25 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 13th July, 11 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 3	0 32
,, Calcutta	2 19	0 23
,, Madras	1 16	0 10

BURMAH.

OUR files of Burmah papers came to hand yesterday. The following are the chief items of news. The *Times* complains of the scarcity of coolies in British Burmah, and urges Mr. Eden to get a contract law passed for the province. A rumour was current in Rangoon that the king of Siam, after visiting Penang and Junk Ceylon, intended running up to Rangoon, and thence onward to Calcutta. The Chief Commissioner embarked on the s. s. Scotia on the 28th instant, on a tour of inspection to Moulmein, where he arrived the next day, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. He is to be absent from Rangoon for about ten days.—*Indian Daily News*, July 11.

THE MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

SINCE the introduction of the drainage and water works, particularly the latter, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality of the city. The decrease even among the Christian population has been most remarkable. The undertakers have had, for some months past, little or nothing to do, and lately a competition has sprung up among them, the lowest rates of charges for funerals being advertised, a thing never known before. It is supposed that this is entirely owing to the surplus stock in hand, the supply being larger than the demand. An amusing incident took place the other morning. The Chairman of the Justices while out as usual inspecting the several divisions of the town, met an undertaker on the Dhurrumtollah road, and asked him how his business was getting on. "Very dull," replied the undertaker with a sigh, adding, "we will have to apply to you for compensation as the drainage and water works have done it all."—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of India has sanctioned His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's assembling the following troops in the vicinity of Delhi on or about the 15th December 1871 for the purpose of exercise.

The camp will continue for six weeks.

Royal Artillery—D-F Royal Horse Artillery; E-F Royal Horse Artillery; F-F Royal Horse Artillery; D-16th Royal Artillery; F-16th Royal Artillery; D-19th Royal Artillery; E-19th Royal Artillery; F-19th Royal Artillery; and A-22nd Mountain Train.

British Cavalry—4th Hussars; 11th Hussars; and 20th Hussars.

British Infantry—1st Battalion 5th Foot; 65th Foot; 72nd Foot; 92nd Foot; 105th Foot; and 109th Foot.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Six companies with tools and portion of pontoon train, telegraphy, and signalling equipment, &c.

Bengal Cavalry—1st Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 8th Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 12th Regiment Bengal Cavalry; and 17th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

Bengal Infantry—3rd Regiment; 11th Regiment; 2nd Goorkhas; 3rd Goorkhas; 4th Goorkhas; 17th Regiment; 20th Regiment 22nd Regiment; 32nd Regiment; 33th Regiment 40th Regiment; and 45th Regiment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SHIP.—The *Madras Standard* learns that the ship Salamanca with a full cargo of railway stores left London for Negapatam in the month of October last and has not since been heard of. The Salamanca is said to be a very fine vessel, commanded by Captain Chesney.

FRATRICIDE.—A fratricide has taken place in the Umballah district. It appears that an elder brother entrusted a younger one with Rs. 700. The depositee thinking that the depositor was in the way came to the conclusion that a dose of arsenic would remove the obstacle, and so administered the poison in his food. The case is under investigation in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court. The prisoner is shamming lunacy, thinking that by so doing he will cheat the gallows.

BAPTISM OF A CONVERT.—An impressive ceremony was witnessed by the congregation of the Free Church of Scotland in Wellesley Street, Calcutta, on Sunday evening, when a young Muhammadan of the Shia caste was baptised. The Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell, head of the Free Church Mission in Calcutta, officiated, and before administering the Sacrament, read extracts from a statement put in by the convert, giving his reasons for renouncing the Muhammadan, and adopting the Christian faith, and quoting verses from the Koran and the New Testament in support of his decision. The Reverend Doctor explained that the paper from which he read was a translation from a statement voluntarily written by the convert, and at the end of which he expressed a desire to be baptised. A few questions were put to the convert in his own language, as he did not understand English, and clear and ready answers were given to them all. He then received the Sacrament.

A FEROCIOUS ELEPHANT.

ON the 27th of January a mad elephant from the Rewah territory entered the Mundla district at the village of Tarraj. The villagers at once took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but a woman and child attempting to escape by running attracted the brute's attention and were pursued and killed. On the following night it went to the village of Mangah, where it killed a boy. Two days after it appeared at Barbaspur, where it killed a woman, and on the following night at Kamria, where it killed a man and woman. It then made its way to Dongria, whence all the villagers tried to escape on its approach, but two old women were overtaken by the elephant and killed, while another was trampled on and seriously injured. From there it went to Manori and killed a woman and two children, and passing on to Karbeli, killed a baby, snatching it from its mother's bosom, and on the same evening and in the same place it killed a man. On the next night it killed an old woman at Nighori, and on the next another at Banu. On the 7th of February it came past the Ramgurh Tahsil, where it was fired upon and driven off towards Bijori; where it revenged itself by killing a man and a boy. On the next night it surprised in the jungle a party of villagers who had escaped from Nanda, and killed another baby which it snatched from its mother. On the following day it killed two more men, one at Belgaon, the other at Belgara. It next visited Salaya, whence all the villagers escaped, except one boy who was rolled about and apparently played with by the elephant, which left him without killing him, and then went into the village and avenged itself by pulling down houses. On the 15th the brute was reported at Mohari, where it wounded a man and a woman by rolling them about and inflicting various injuries, but did not kill them. On the 19th it was at Narainguge, where it killed one man and wounded another. A party had however been organized in pursuit, and the brute was pursued across the Nerbudda and driven into the jungles on the hill called Daldalli Pahar, whence it was found impossible to dislodge it. It is said to be a magnificent beast with tusks nearly three feet long. The total of its victims between January 27th and February 19th was 21 persons killed, besides several wounded. The most horrible (and almost incredible) circumstance however is, that this elephant was seen to devour at least five of its victims, after tearing them limb from limb. In 1868 and also 1869 a *musth* elephant, possibly, it is said, this very brute appeared in the Mandla district, but did little or no mischief.—*Pioneer*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.

THE *Paris Journal* declares that on Friday was definitely reconstructed the Comité Central de la Garde Nationale Fédérée. Its President is Domierow, a Russian; the Vice-President, Reynold Tirard Eugène; the Secretary, Rochardet; the Treasurer, Cœur. The *Paris Journal* hopes to be able to give to-morrow most of the names of the principal members. The Commune in the pay of the International have been arrested in the act of placarding ultra-Communist manifestoes, but refused to give information where they were printed.

It is believed the Communists have secret presses at work in Paris.

It is stated that the police have received nearly 400,000 anonymous denunciations of alleged Communists. The number of Communists killed, wounded, or captured is estimated roughly at 100,000.

M. Rouher is expected hourly in Paris. He is thought likely to be returned for two Departments.

M. Ollivier is talked of as a candidate in the South.

There will be a mass celebrated this week in the Paris churches for the victims of the Civil War.

The *Journal de Paris* asserts that in the 18th and 19th Arrondissements sentinels are still insulted, and even attacked.

June 19.

The Internationale is actively engaged in distributing electoral manifestoes about Paris. Various French journals state that its proceedings are causing great uneasiness to the Belgian Government; that the garrisons in some places are reinforced; and that money is spent in subsidizing journals to oppose its influence.

There were much doubt that the law concerning rents will speedily be materially altered. M. Thiers will probably himself propose an alteration.

M. Haussmann and M. John Lemoinne are said to decline coming forward as candidates at the approaching elections.

Two shots were yesterday fired from windows at soldiers passing. Nobody was hurt, and the criminal was not discovered.

Several corpses of insurgents gnawed by rats were yesterday found in the Catacombs.

The *Siècle* comments severely upon the arbitrary and tyrannical behaviour of the Prussians in the invaded provinces.

The *France* announces that M. Guyot-Montpayroux will come forward as candidate in Paris. General Cissey will stand as the Conservative candidate for the Côte d'Or.

The *Liberte* announces that M. Clément Duvernois will seek the suffrages of the electors of Paris.

Chantilly is now completely rid of the Prussian occupation. The last German batteries quitted the town during the course of yesterday. The Duc d'Aumale will commence moving into the Château in the middle of the week.

The sanitary condition of Paris is good, the abundant rain which has fallen having cleared the streets and drains.

The *Soir* of this evening says—

"The taxes proposed by M. Pouyer-Quertier will not meet with any serious opposition, either in the Committee on the Bills or in the National Assembly, but the resolution of the Government with reference to the *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on textile fabrics is much shaken by the information it has received of the inconvenience which would result from this measure. The Government is considering how it can substitute for this duty some other mode of raising revenue which will be less injurious to commerce; for example, an increase of the stamp duty on commercial bills."

The former Imperial Guard is in course of being reincorporated as a Republican Guard, which will comprise two regiments of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry.

VERSAILLES, June 16.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly, on the motion being brought up for the appointment of a committee to revise the decrees issued by the Government of the National Defence, M. Arago reminded the House that he and his colleagues had demanded that the motion should be declared urgent, in order that they were certain they would issue from the investigation with the good opinion of all honest men, and he protested against the incessant attacks and calumnies of which the members of the Government of the National Defence are the object.

M. Jules Simon made a protest to the same effect; he said an inquiry should be public, and as prompt and complete as possible. At the conclusion of the debate the Assembly agreed to the motion, this being the second reading.

The proposal to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the insurrection was then discussed.

M. Lanjuinais vigorously attacked the members of the Left, whom he accused of having opposed all Monarchical Governments, and of having thereby fostered a revolutionary spirit.

M. Delpit called attention to the dangers to which civil society was exposed through the existence of the International Society, and he read out the manifesto issued by that body to-day.

M. Tolain promised that during the inquiry he would give the true history of the International, with documents in hand to substantiate his statements. He remarked that all those who speak on this subject systematically ignore the fact that the founders of the Society and the French delegates have everywhere defended the principle of private property, and especially at the Congress held in Switzerland. He added that the Imperial Government would have permitted the introduction into France of the memoir printed at Brussels, explaining the principles of the Association, on condition that a sentence was inserted eulogizing Napoleon. He bitterly criticized the equivocal policy pursued by Napoleon, who, he said, alternately incited the men against their masters and the masters against their men. Being questioned as to his opinion of the manifesto published by the International Society, he emphatically repudiated all sympathy with the assassins and incendiaries of Paris.

The resolution was adopted.

June 19, Evening.

The National Assembly has to-day adopted a bill conferring the right to vote and to stand at elections upon all natives of Algiers and Algerian residing in France; the only condition attaching to these privileges is that their place of residence should be made known to the authorities.

A bill was brought in to regulate the system of employing children in factories.

The Assembly agreed to a resolution to restore the law of 1860 which regulates the right of manufacturing and selling arms.

Replying to a question from M. Langlois, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that great physical difficulties had stood in the way of bringing back the French prisoners from Germany. There were still 280,000 in Germany on the 20th of May; 100,000 have returned to France, and from 3,000 to 4,000 come home daily.

M. Jules Favre declared that the Government had made every effort to accelerate the return of the captives.

PARIS, June 21.

Henri Maret, formerly editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*, has been arrested.

The Manifesto of the Republican Left, published by the *National*, is signed by nearly 100 representatives, among whom is M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire.

According to the *Gaulois*, Félix Pyat is in London, having escaped by means of the passport of a Bavarian officer.

The *Gaulois* proposes that boxes, inscribed "Deliverance of the Country," should be placed at the *mairies*, churches, railway stations, theatres, barracks, and schools, to receive contributions for the payment of the war indemnity.

It is announced that the galleries and museums of the Louvre will be re-opened on Sunday next.

The postal service is completely restored.

As already announced, the service of private telegrams, which is already working in all Departments except the Seine, and Seine-et-Oise, will shortly be re-established in these Departments. Meanwhile all private telegrams relating to the loan will be accepted by the Administration.

The central pay office of the Treasury, which has been installed at Versailles since the 20th of March, will be transferred on the 24th inst. to the Palais de l'Industrie.

The Republican Union of the Press has obtained two additions to its number in the *Avenir National* and the *Nation Souveraine*. M. Farcy, Deputy for the Department of the Seine, is also said to have announced his adhesion to the Manifesto of the Left.

M. de Rémusat has declined to come forward as a candidate for Paris.

M. Jules Favre has written a letter to Count Havigny, President of the International Society for the Aid of Wounded Soldiers, expressing, in the name of the Government, sentiments of profound gratitude for the services rendered by the society to the cause of humanity.

M. Thiers refused yesterday to allow the *Peuple Français* to reappear.

The trial of M. Henri Rochefort will commence on Monday next. The Council of War will hold its sittings in the Palais de Justice at Versailles. Rossel and Charles Lullier will be tried immediately afterwards.

The tobacco manufactory which has hitherto existed at Strasburg has been transferred to Dijon.

June 22.

The Comte de Paris is expected in France.

M. de Tocqueville is a candidate in the Department of the Manche.

The *Paris Journal* publishes the names of the principal members of the Central Committee of the International, and adds that no one will be allowed to belong to it who has not given in his adhesion to the Paris Commune.

The Versailles courts-martial are expected to begin on Monday, and Rochefort's case will be one of the first.

M. Gambetta is said to be at Malta.

The *Journal de Paris* says M. Rouher is in Paris, and that it is rumoured that Prince Napoleon has renounced in his favour the nomination in the Department of Charente.

The *Journal Officiel* says—"The despatches published by the *Gaulois* as addressed by M. Thi

Brandenburg Gate. An expectant flutter pervades the crowd Unter den Linden. All at once a deafening hurra resounds from the square inside the portico. The National Anthem is drowned by the shout. The head of the army has entered the city. Preceded by a detachment of military police, Field-Marshal Wrangel leads the van. The veteran warrior who won his spurs against Napoleon I. is in his place at the head of a generation whom he taught the way to victory. An octogenarian, he bears his cuirass without visible effort, and bows to the public even more energetically than he is in the habit of doing in his frequent perambulations in the city. The two next horsemen are the Austrian Field-Marshal von Gablenz and the Russian General von Meyendorff, sent hither in honour of the day. Both belong to German families flourishing in this part of the world; but they are the representatives of mutually antagonistic Powers, between whom Prussia is placed locally and politically, and to manage whom is the difficult task immediately before her. To place the ill-matched couple side by side certainly denotes impartiality. Then come the officers of the central staff, and of the staffs of the various armies in the field—an intellectual élite, with many a famous name and well remembered face among them. Lieutenant-Colonel Verdy, Moltke's assistant and another Prussian Clausewitz, rides close by Colonel Lewazynski, Werder's chief of the staff and the hero of the three days' battle before Belfort; Blumenthal, who served under the Crown Prince at Woerth; Stoech, who assisted the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg at Orleans and Le Mans; and Stiehle who advised Prince Frederick Charles, are passing before us. Every moment, personages of higher import come in view. Here we have the great Generals of the campaign, men of European renown. Franseckl, whose Pomeranians gave the finishing stroke at the Battle of Gravelotte, converses with Manteuffel, who detained Bazaine at Metz with iron grip. Prince George of Saxony, who played so well the overture to the Sedan tragedy, is less seriously engaged to-day, as he smilingly confers with General Kameeke, the famous chief of the Engineering service. They are tall, determined looking gentlemen, with the quick, vigilant eye so frequent among the military aristocracy of northern Germany. There is a business-like look and a natural ease about them which is very telling and suits admirably their plain but neat uniforms. As they trot leisurely along you would not suspect them to be the men who have just revised the map of Europe. They belong to a class whom to esteem rightly you must know intimately. These and many others of like rank and repute precede the illustrious trio which, under the Emperor, had the direction of the war—Moltke, Roon, and Bismarck. As the three become visible, the shower of laurel wreaths, which has been pouring down all the while from the grand stand and the windows, assumes tropical vehemence. They look as characteristic as ever. Moltke is the abstracted sage, caring little for things under his immediate observation, unless it happen to be a hostile army or two, and seemingly fighting out some imaginary battle in his own mind. Bismarck in his cuirass, taller than tall Moltke, and twice as stout, appears the stern representative of sovereign common sense he has proved in his rare career. Neither he nor Roon, in whose grim warrior face every ploughed furrow points to administrative precision and energy, cares much for the jubilant shouts.

The Emperor and King. The majestic old gentleman, of truly Royal aspect, if ever face expressed conscious dignity, mellowed by frank good-nature, it is His Majesty's. No welcome could be heartier than that given him; no acknowledgment more gracious than his. Having bowed repeatedly to the stands encircling the square, he advances towards the open platform, erected since yesterday—that is, since fair weather set in—for the "maids of honour." The maids are 60 young ladies from the upper strata of the middle classes, selected to greet their Sovereign by the recitation of poetry and the presentation of a laurel wreath. It is a time-honoured usage imperatively required by German custom on the like occasions. As in Greece, so here, is the costume traditional. The fair band are clad in white, trimmed with blue—the colours of innocence and faith—with bare heads and beautiful bouquets. Two matrons chaperone the girls. Frau Lessing, the sculptor's daughter, has the honour of stepping forward, with six of her charming companions, and addressing an appropriate poem to the Emperor. It is about the war which has been so terrible, and the peace which is so soothing. The Emperor, having received the laurel wreath, placed it on the hilt of his sword, and thanked the blushing donors in friendly, fatherly terms. "It is very kind of you," he said, "to come and welcome me. But do not forget those who are coming behind me. I can assure you they are more worthy of your notice than I am. Receive my reiterated thanks." The Crown Prince likewise accepted a wreath, and kept it in his right hand during the rest of the march.

Skirting the edge of the grand stand, and bowing and waving his right hand to the company, His Majesty then proceeded alone to the canopy in front of the Linden, where Burgomaster Hedeman, at the head of the Town Council, delivered the second preceptive speech, the municipal speech :—

"Most Gracious Emperor,—Your Majesty returning at the head of the victorious army restores peace to our land. We praise God Almighty who watched over you in your sore need; and we thank all the heroic hearts who relied upon Him when warding off the attack of a haughty and frivolous foe. The princes and people of Germany have offered you the tribute of their gratitude. Once more Germany has an Emperor, and a new era is inaugurated by the powerful House of Hohenzollern. We, the citizens of your Imperial Majesty's capital, fulfil a pleasing duty in regarding our hereditary devotion to your Majesty and your Majesty's throne as the source whence have issued so many blessings for centuries past. We likewise honour and respect the Sovereigns of Germany and the leaders of our armies, as also the troops, our brethren, who have fought this holy fight for the independence of the country. An undying fame is reserved for the memory of those who have fallen in the strife. The tears shed over their graves will, we hope, only deepen the intensity of our patriotism, and in the course of time be dried by the happiness we experience in once more having a united Fatherland strong enough to guarantee us and others the blessings of peace. We shall be vigilant guardians of our ancient frontiers, now at last won back from a rapacious enemy. We shall be good neighbours to all good neighbours, and we shall endeavour to vie with them in the struggle most worthy of humanity, the struggle to excel in science, industry, and art. May God bless your Majesty's entry into this city."

Having shaken hands with the Burgomaster, His Majesty said in reply—

"In my own name as well as in that of the army, I thank you for what you have uttered. If great things have been achieved we owe it to Heaven, who gave us strength and the power of endurance. We are also immeasurably indebted to the fidelity of our troops and to the active cooperation of the entire people at home. Let us ever stand by each other as we have done in the present instance. I return my best thanks to the municipal authorities and the inhabitants of Berlin for the grand and most kind reception they are giving to my army."

A triple "Hoch" reverberated along the square as the King moved on, and the Crown Prince shook hands with Herr Kochius, the chairman of the Town Council. His Majesty is now fairly in Cannon-street, as our local wits have baptized the gun-lined avenue. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles follow, and receive in turn the sympathetic acclamations of the public. After them 30 German Sovereigns and Princes of reigning families—a list of whom was supplied in one of my last—form a suite than which none more lordly could be got together. Adjutants close the Royal part of the array.

And now for the troops. Horse, foot, and artillery, they are coming on. It is a glorious sight to see them pouring through the gate. Like a glittering stream, they stand out from the green back-ground of the park outside, and, passing through the straits of the portal, emerge into the lake-like expanse of the square.

With the brilliant sun reflected on their arms, and the air filled with martial music, eye and ear are alike fascinated. They are the Prussian Guards and deputations from all other contingents of the army. They are picked men, and well fitted to be the representatives of a renowned force. Strong in limb, tall in stature, and manly in countenance, they cannot but strike the observer as uncommonly fine and soldierly-looking troops. There is no very marked difference in type between Northerners and Southerners, unless it were that the Bavarians looked a little more elastic and had a rollicking dash in their gait, and that the Prussians somewhat heavier. Blue is the costume traditional. The fair band are clad in white, trimmed with blue—the colours of innocence and faith—with bare heads and beautiful bouquets. Two matrons chaperone the girls. Frau Lessing, the sculptor's daughter, has the honour of stepping forward, with six of her charming companions, and addressing an appropriate poem to the Emperor. It is about the war which has been so terrible, and the peace which is so soothing. The Emperor, having received the laurel wreath, placed it on the hilt of his sword, and thanked the blushing donors in friendly, fatherly terms. "It is very kind of you," he said, "to come and welcome me. But do not forget those who are coming behind me. I can assure you they are more worthy of your notice than I am. Receive my reiterated thanks." The Crown Prince likewise accepted a wreath, and kept it in his right hand during the rest of the march.

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The spectators shout and the soldiers reciprocate the greeting with hand and swords. As to their hurrahing in return, it occurred at intervals, but I suppose was looked on by the officers as a liberty. Unter den Linden, where the houses are too distant from the avenue to admit of wreaths being thrown to the troops, the occupants of the windows would fling their missives of affection right into the street, trusting they would be forwarded to their destination by the crowd beneath. Each regiment had its share of these leafy memorials, although first comers had certainly the best of it. If popular sympathy was more warmly expressed towards one part of the army than another, the only difference lay in the Wirttembergers and Bavarians having a heartier welcome offered them by their Northern countrymen. Along the whole route people made a point of manifesting their joy at the reunion at last effected between themselves and their brethren of the South. As may be imagined, the French colours, or rather the German bearers of them, likewise elicited a tribute of applause. Many of these flags were brand-new, and had evidently seen but little service. Artillery and commissariat waggons closed the warlike train, which included all branches of the service, the military clergy and vivandières not excepted. They were 42,000 strong, and took three hours and a half to defile.

Having reached the Opera Platz, the Emperor, with the Princes, the Royal guests, and Generals, took up their station before the Blucher statue. It is the point from which the Kings of Prussia have usually reviewed the troops for the last 50 years. The troops formed in broad fronts as they arrived, and, exchanging the loose marching order in which they had come up for the stiffest parade step, executed the ceremonial march of the Prussian service. It is the pride of a Prussian commander to be able to perform this feat, even at the end of a field day. Though the troops got under arms at 6 a. m., and the formal march, which constituted the climax of the day, did not begin before 2 p.m., still, being under the eye of the King, and impressed with the importance of the occasion, they acquitted themselves admirably of the task. It took about two hours to get through. Like a moving wall the broad front stepped forward. Though extending over nearly the whole width of the wide square, there was a cohesive force in the ranks which made the living unit disappear in the one animated whole. The long thin lines peculiar to the march were really what ancient mathematicians required—lines to be the shortest way between given points. A peculiar capacity for enduring military fatigue seems to be very general in this country. As the men, so was the King. His Majesty was eight hours on horseback without rest or refreshment; rather hard work for a man of 74.

The Opera Platz was tastefully decorated for exhibiting the first specimens of the new Imperial banner. It is the Imperial eagle of Germany in its most ancient form. Those versed in the noble art of heraldry will know that this implies one head instead of the two subsequently given it in token of the claim to universal dominion. The eagle is blazoned on a golden escutcheon, and quite black, having lost even the red talons which were its in the last centuries of the old Empire. There is, therefore, no occasion to acknowledge the black-red-yellow cockade which the Liberals have sported as the symbol of German unity for the last 60 years.

After the entry the Emperor and deputations from the troops proceeded to inaugurate the equestrian monument of Frederick William III., placed in a square at right angles with the Opera Platz. The ceremony was short and in exact accordance with the programme already communicated.

The night converted the town into fairyland. Imagine a splendid illumination under an Italian sky, and you have what Berlin exhibited in this unique fete. With the air warm and balmy as it rarely is in this climate, and just wind enough to keep the flags in play, and a running current of fire in the gas, it was a spectacle which nature and man had combined to make exquisite. How to describe an impression, confused and confusing, and whose intoxicating charm it is almost a pity to analyze? Never before have I seen anything like it. Never before have I had an idea what the beauty of light in its various shades really is and can be. It was enough to make one doubly pity the blind because they could not enjoy it. Everywhere a profusion of coloured lamps was ranged in symmetrical figures over the house fronts, gratifying the senses and intellect alike by adding to the romantic charm of subdued brilliancy the more rational satisfaction derived from mathematical perfection. Strings of Chinese balloons lined the Linden and other streets, shedding a soft lustre on the green boughs and leaves, and contrasting strangely with the flaring torches above them. Crowns and eagles adorning the Exchange and many other buildings, by coloured *lampions* being placed inside an *entourage* of gas, combined the delicate and the brilliant, and produced an effect of insurpassable splendour. No jewel ever possessed a softer radiance than the variegated glass representing ruby and sapphire in these imitated crowns. At intervals the warm effulgence of electric lights burst forth in various points along the Via Triumphalis. All Berlin, and the 900,000 strangers computed to be here, were afoot. Yet so excellent and sensible was the behaviour of the crowd that not the slightest accident occurred.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THIS extraordinary case was still proceeding when the mail left, and the cross-examination of the plaintiff was not concluded. On the 16th June he was asked a number of questions to test his knowledge of various persons, dates, and places spoken of in his evidence in chief, and he more than once stated his objection to swear to photographs as correct representations, alleging that these had been "smothered over and disfigured for the purpose of deceiving people." The claimant stated that in 1852 he was solicited to stand as a candidate for the borough of Poole; upon which the Solicitor-General produced a letter of Roger Tichborne, in which he stated that he was not much better known in Poole than "the Man in the Moon," and the Solicitor General asked the plaintiff whether he would swear there was a word of truth in the statement he had made. The witness said he was positive his statement was true. In the course of the day he stated that he had 117 more witnesses to be examined on his side, and at the close of the sitting the judge said that after this statement of the plaintiff he should like to see the leading counsel on either side in his private room.

On Monday the witness was examined at great length as to his recollections of Ireland and his military life there. He did not remember the process of formally joining a regiment. He could not remember on which side of the river Dublin Castle stood, nor the name of his visiting acquaintance in the city. He gave an account of an interview with Lord St. Lawrance, who, he said, insulted him in such a manner that he was glad to get away. He recollected no particular circumstance in connection with the Lord-Lieutenant's drawing-room. His attention was called to a letter of Roger Tichborne, in which mention was made of a gentleman having been taken very ill after supper, but he did not remember having written it. He was then examined as to the knowledge of a will made by Roger Tichborne before he left England. The claimant strongly protested against the public reading of some letters written by him to Lady Tichborne; but the judge said he knew of no rule by which such correspondence should be excluded.

Some subsequent consultations respecting the probable length of the case resulted on Tuesday in an agreement between Mr. Sergeant Ballantine and the Solicitor General to ask his lordship to sit until the 10th of July, and then adjourn till after the long vacation. Sir W. Bovill said he was willing to sit until the 19th of August (the last day on which the court can legally sit before the long vacation), if the Home Secretary would appoint some one to go on circuit for him. Mr. Radcliffe on hearing the announcement respecting the adjournment of the case wished to address the court, but his lordship declined to hear him, as he was not a party in the cause.

On Tuesday, June 20, the Solicitor General came to the chief point in the case, and we give a full report of his examination of the claimant as to his identity.

You left this country under the name of Roger Tichborne, and you reappeared in Australia when you first communicated with Lady Tichborne as Thomas de Castro. How long did you go in the name of Roger Tichborne?—Until the time of my arrival in Australia.

Did you ever go by any other name?—Yes; I have at times taken other names.

What other names have you taken?—I shot under another name up at the Gun Club.

What other name while you were abroad?—I went under the name of Morgan for about two months.

When and where?—I think it was after I left the Tumut township.

Did you give yourself any Christian name?—They generally called me Tom. I gave the name of Morgan once. I suppose you know it, and, therefore, I may as well tell you.

Did you go by any other name?—No.

At no place?—No.

At no time?—No. They all call you nicknames in the colony.

No other surname?—No; not during that time.

Now, you made an affidavit, which you swore upon the 1st of June, 1868, and which was filed on the 5th of the same month, and in the 12th paragraph you swear (handing a daguerreotype) that the daguerreotype was taken in Southampton at the latter part of 1852. Is that the daguerreotype with regard to which you have sworn that it was taken at Southampton in the latter part of 1852?—Yes. I suppose it was.

Is it the same or another; and if not, where is the other which, in the suit of Tichborne and Castro, you deposed was "one daguerreotype portrait, slightly coloured, taken of myself in boating costume, with check necktie and cap shortly before I left England in 1853?"—I suppose it is. I presume it is the same.

Where did you get it from?—I mean just before you deposited it in Chancery?—I don't remember.

Whose property was it?—I suppose that I got it from my mother. I have no doubt about it.

Have the goodness to tell me, please, as near as you can, the dates and places at which you have met Arthur Orton?

His Lordship—Before you go into that, I will just say that in this affidavit (1st June, 1868) it was originally written, "I took," I believe, in the year 1852," and altered to "taken in Southampton, at the latter part of 1852." It has been altered from an uncertain, to a positive term.

The Solicitor General—Just so, my lord.

The former question was repeated.

Witness—At the latter end of 1855 I first met him at Boisdale.

How long did you know him then?—Three days, I think. He was the next 7—about six months after—about the commencement of 1856—at Boisdale again.

For how long?—Three weeks.

On these two occasions what name was he bearing?—The same name—Arthur Orton?—Yes.

Where did you next meet him?—I think about a fortnight after, in Dargo. I think I stopped there some four or five days with him.

Was he then called Arthur Orton?—Yes.

Where did you next meet him?—At Bruthen.

How long did you stay with him at Bruthen?—Only a couple of days.

And was he then going by the name of Arthur Orton?—Yes.

Where next?—He went back to Dargo. I went with him.

How long altogether on this occasion were you with him?—I met him there off and on for about 18 or 19 months, I think.

That would be, then, during 1855-56, and getting on to 1857, or not?—Yes, I think it was fully into 1857.

When did you next meet him?—I think in 1858, in a little place called Stratford-on-Avon.

What part of Australia is that?—Gippesland.

How long were you in his company then—in habits of intercourse with him?—I think he was with me constantly up till the latter end of 1859. I crossed the country with him.

Where did you cross the country to?—We crossed over the mountains to Beechworth, in Victoria.

What district?—The Ovens.

Where did you meet him next?—On the Murrembiggee river, at a place called Boree.

When was that?—At the latter end of 1861 or the beginning of 1862.

Just from the latter end of 1859 till 1861 you did not see him—is that so?—Yes. He stopped with me four or five days, and I then went with him up to Wagga-Wagga.

And how long did he stay with you at Wagga-Wagga?—Five or six days, I think.

And then went away?—Yes.

Up to this time had he gone by the name of Arthur Orton?—Yes.

When did you next see him, or where?—I think it was about four months after.

This was 1862?—Yes.

Were you still at Wagga-Wagga?—I was just living outside the town.

How long did he stay with you there?—I saw him in the town, and he remained all night with me. We went together on the next day to Gundeguy.

How long were you together there?—He left me at Gundeguy.

The Lord Chief Justice—How long were you together at Gundeguy?

Witness—I should think about ten days.

The Solicitor General—When did you next see him?

Witness—I did not see him again until 1866, I think. Where did you see him in 1866?—In Wagga-Wagga. At Gundeguy was he going by the name of Arthur Orton?—Yes.

How long were you with him in Wagga-Wagga in 1866?—I saw him on two occasions—on the first time for two days, and the second from three to four days.

What name was he going by then?—Alfred Smith.

When was the last time you saw him?—I think the 1st of June, 1868, at Wagga-Wagga.

Where?—At my own place. He was there when I left him.

Had you much conversation when you parted?—I don't remember that there was much.

What did you talk about?—I could not tell you.

Can't you remember the heads of your conversation?—If I did, I don't think I should inform you.

Why not?—In the first place, I don't remember what it was.

That is no answer to my question—Why not?—I don't see what my conversation with another person has to do with you.

That is the reason?—Yes.

And that is the truth?—Yes.

Is it the reason why you would not tell me?—Yes, I believe it is.

Have you ever communicated with him since?—No.

Directly or indirectly?—I have written to him.

The Solicitor General—That is something like a communication.

Where did you direct to him?—To Wagga-Wagga. I sent the letter enclosed to a friend.

Who was your friend?—Why should I tell you?

Who was your friend?—I don't see why I am bound to answer that.

The Lord Chief Justice—If you appeal to me I shall say you are bound to answer.

The Solicitor-General—Who is your friend?

Witness—Joseph Robins.

Who is he?—A wheelwright, who lives at Wagga-Wagga.

Has he anything to do with Arthur Orton?—No.

Has he lived long in Wagga-Wagga?—Not very long.

How long. When did you first know Joseph Robins?—I knew him long before he came to Wagga-Wagga.

When did he come to Wagga-Wagga?—About 1863 or 1864.

You had known him long before that?—Yes.

Where had you know him before that?—I knew him at Tumut and Gundeguy.

Always passing under the name of Joseph Robins?—Yes.

Is he still at Wagga-Wagga, as far as you know?—Yes.

When was it you wrote to Arthur Orton and James Robins?—I can't tell you the date.

About what date?—I think it was in 1868.

Do you remember where you were at that time?—Yes, I was in London.

What did you write to Mr. Robins about?

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine objected to the question.

Witness—I wrote to Robins asking him to forward a letter to Arthur Orton.

The Solicitor General—What induced you to write to Arthur Orton?

Witness—I wrote to him to ask him to come over here, and we would pay his expenses for him.

Did you get any answer?—No, I did not.

Do you know why?—No.

Arthur Orton went by the name of Alfred Smith. Why did he do so?—It is quite enough for me to mind my own business.

Do you know?—Yes, I do.

Why was it?—I don't think I have a right to answer that question.

The Lord Chief Justice—Why not?

Witness—Well, I suppose, because he had done something which did not conform to the law.

The Solicitor General—What sort of thing had he done?

Witness—I don't see why I should answer. I was not there when he changed his name.

What was it that Arthur Orton had done?—What he told me, he told me in confidence, and it might affect his character, and I don't think I have any right to tell you in a public court.

Then is it on Arthur Orton's account?—Entirely.

You have no objection on your own account?—Not as regards the change of name.

Did it make any difference in your feeling towards him?—Not a bit.

Did he know your name?—I don't think he did.

Did you ever tell him?—No, I did not. Yes, I did tell him; but not at that time.

When did you tell him?—Just before I came away.

You say he did not know it from you before then?—No.

Do you know whether he knew it from anyone else?—I think not.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Are you, yourself, Arthur Orton?—I am not.

Are you a son of George Orton, of 69, High-street, Wapping, a large butcher there?—I am not.

Were you born in June, 1834, and baptised at St. John's Church, Wapping?—Why, no; I was born in 1829, and baptised at the Madeline, Paris.

Is it true that you in your early life suffered a good deal with St. Vitus's dance?—Not to my knowledge.

Were you sent from time to time on board ships for the benefit of sea voyages for St. Vitus's dance?—I was not.

On the 20th of April, 1848, did you leave this country in a ship called the Ocean?—No, I did not.

Was the captain of that ship named Preston, and the owner of it Brooks?—I don't know anything about the ship.

Did Mrs. Brooks go on board the ship as far as Antwerp?—I don't know anything about the ship or Brooks, considering I was at Stonyhurst at the time.

Did you arrive at Valparaiso in Nov., 1848?—No, it was in June, 1853.

Did you desert the ship and go to Mellapilla?—Certainly not. I had nothing to desert from.

Were you in Melbourne from 1849 to 1851?—Certainly not.

The Lord Chief Justice—Or during any part of that time?

Witness—No, my lord, I was in Ireland in 1849.

The Solicitor General—And in 1851, when Roger Tichborne was serving the Queen, did you leave Chili and come to this country?

Witness—How could I, and be in Ireland too.

Did you?—Certainly not.

Did you leave this country in 1852 in the ship Middleton, the captain of which was Storey, with two Shetland ponies consigned from Orton in this country to some person in Hobart Town?—I did not.

Did it so chance that two of the sailors on board the Middleton were called Owen Lewis and James Peebles?—I cannot tell you what the names of the sailors might be.

Did you stay from 1852 to 1854 in Van Dieman's Land?—I never was there in my life.

Did you then go in February, 1853, to Melbourne?—I believe I did go to Melbourne in 1854.

From Hobart Town, did you leave Hobart Town from Port Albert in 1855, on your way to Mr. Johnson's place, called Newbury Park?—No.

From 1855 till July, 1856, were you in Mr. Johnson's service under the name of Arthur Orton?—I was never in his service for a day in my life.

Were you engaged from July, 1852, till December, 1856, herning charcoal at Sale?—No; I was at Sale a short time, but certainly not in the capacity you state. I told you before that I never went under the name of Arthur Orton.

Were you engaged by Mr. Foster at the Boisdale Station at Gippesland in December, 1856, and did you remain in his service until the 8th of December, 1858, as Arthur Orton?—No, certainly not.

Did you as Arthur Orton, sue Mr. Foster for wages due to you, and was the question subsequently referred to arbitration?—Certainly not.

In 1859 were you ostler at the Royal Exchange stables at Sale?—No.

Were you at Reedy Creek, or the Flat Diggings, in 1859?—No.

In 1859 did you go from the last-named place to Delinquin, and there change your name and appear for the first time as Thomas De Castro?—Certainly not. I went by the name of Castro from the very first.

And did you from 1860 till you returned to England in 1866 call yourself Thomas De Castro?—I never called myself anything else.

Should you be surprised to find that Roger Tichborne was never at Mellapilla in his life?—Well, it is rather queer for you to tell me I was there (laughter.)

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—I am not surprised to hear you say so.

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—I should certainly be very much surprised, considering that I was there.

Should you be surprised to find that two people to whom you sent messages at Mellapilla left that place two years before Roger Tichborne left England?—I maintain that it is not true.

Have you read the Chili evidence?—I have read part of it.

Yes.

Have you had the interest to read the whole of it?—No, I have read quite sufficient to know that your agents have there been busy, telling them what to say, before you went there, and tried to bribe them (laughter.)

The Solicitor General—So we heard your learned counsel say in his opening.

Witness—We will prove it, that is better than hearing it.

The Solicitor General—It is possible that other things may be proved also.

Witness—You had better prove them, that would be better than asserting them.

Before I proceed to read the affidavits made by you in Chancery in 1868, with reference to the correspondence with Don Thomas de Castro, I will ask you whether they were not forwarded for the purpose of raising money?—If you put it to me whether they were sworn for the purpose of obtaining money afterwards, I say no.

Were they used to your knowledge for the purpose of raising money for you?—I don't remember their being used for that purpose.

Were they used in the endeavour to raise money?—I should think the probability would be that they were shown.

Do you know whether they were submitted to Mr. Paul for the purpose of raising money for you?—Well, I had an introduction to Mr. Padwick from Mr. Onslow, M.P., and I saw him myself. I only had one interview with him.

You don't know whether they were ever submitted to Mr. Paul for the purpose of raising money?—Now you bring this matter to my recollection, I believe that Mr. Holmes either called or sent to Mr. Padwick with reference to raising money some three or four years ago.

The Solicitor General proceeded to read from an affidavit made by the claimant on the 3rd of July, 1867, in which he set forth the circumstances under which he was engaged at Melbourne by Mr. Foster, the details of which were substantially the same as those which he gave in his examination in chief. Do you recollect swearing that?—Yes.

The Solicitor General read from the affidavit, which stated that on the 28th August 1867, he wrote a letter to his old friend, Don Thomas de Castro, at Mellapilla, in Chili. The letter, which was dated August 1867, from the Poultry London, spoke of their old acquaintanceship, and the difficulties which claimant experienced in obtaining possession of his estates, and in proving that he was the same person who left England in the year 1852. He requested Don de Castro to write a few lines to him, and also to Mr. Holmes, in order to help him to establish his identity. Claimant also desired to be remembered to a number of persons named, and requested that they would also write him. To that letter stated that the reply was read from Pedro de Castro (son of Don Thos. de Castro), stating that his father had been bereft of reason since Roger Charles Tichborne left. The letter stated that the opposition had been going about at Mellapilla trying to get evidence.

The Solicitor General—Before I proceed further with this correspondence probably we had better adjourn.

His Lordship—Before we adjourn I would say, with reference to Mr. Radcliffe's application, that if he has anything to say he should communicate it to you, and then you can state it if you think it right to do so. I can very well understand Sir Ballantine's objection to any witness making any statement except in the course of examination on oath.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—My lord, I assume nothing either on one side or the other, but the whole of this case is full of the gravest accusation against a variety of persons. It must go on to the end, and I apprehend that persons can only be heard at the proper time, and in the ordinary course.

At the conclusion of the adjournment,

The cross-examination of the witness was resumed soon after two o'clock.

The Lord Chief Justice directed that no persons, except barristers' clerks, should be seated below the jury-box. This direction was given in accordance with the wishes of the jury.

The Solicitor General then directed attention to a letter written from London, on January 1, 1868, by the claimant to Don Pedro de Castro, in which he asked that a lock of hair which he had given when in South America might be forwarded to him, and he stated that he was certain of triumph.

The Solicitor General—When you were in Chili did you stop with Don Pedro Castro?

Witness—Yes.

Did you, as Arthur Orton, stay in his house?—Certainly not.

What age was Don Pedro Castro when you were in Chili?—A boy of seven or eight years of age.

The Solicitor General then read a letter in answer from Don Pedro Castro, dated Mellapilla, February 24th, 1868, in which he stated that an agent had come over to Mellapilla, and that his first step was to ask for the certificate of baptism, but that he could not find it though he had had interviews on the subject, and the writer further stated that Burra had endeavoured to make out that the claimant was an impostor, and that Arthur Orton was the son of a London butcher, and that, after travelling abroad he made acquaintance with Roger Tichborne, and got possession of his papers, and that Tichborne went to Australia.

The Solicitor General—Let me ask you, have you altered the colour of your hair?

Witness—Certainly not.

Have you since the beginning of the trial?—Not upon my oath. Mr. Attwell is my hair dresser, and comes in every morning. I should like to know why you asked that question, Mr. Solicitor?

You will see presently why I asked it. Will you give me the original of the letter of February 29?—I don't see why you should ask for this.

You are constantly making objections. If you have any appeal, make it to the judge. I had rather not have any except official communications.

The Solicitor General proceeded to refer to a letter, in which the claimant returned thanks for the lock of hair which had been forwarded by a lady in Chili, and sent her a message that she had done him great service by sending the lock of hair. The writer stated that the other side were in hopes he should die, and were seeking delay; and, further, that the nurses, officers, all the Tichborne tenantry, and the gentry in the country round, treated him as the true heir, and that the truth must come out.

The Solicitor General then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Holmes to Pedro de Castro, dated May 1, 1868, which stated that as much obliged for the lock of hair which Donna Ahumada had sent, and which would be of great importance, inasmuch as it was identically the same as the claimant's hair at the present time. The letter also stated that Don Cevera Burra, the agent of the opposition, had been endeavouring to make out that Sir Roger was the same person as Arthur Orton, and asked that in the reply information should be forwarded, stating whether the family had ever known Arthur Orton or not. The endeavour to connect Sir Roger with Arthur Orton ha (Mr. Holmes) regarded as simply a bit of chicanery on the part of the defendants. In reply to that, a letter was received from Pedro de Castro, dated 15th July, 1868, stating that the family had never known Arthur Orton, but that Sir Roger had assumed the name in place of his true Christian and surname; nevertheless, he himself communicated the fact to Don Jose Valdivieso that it was not his own, but that he belonged to the English aristocracy, and had played with the Queen's children.

The Solicitor General—Do you produce your own lock of hair?—You should not say that. I never said it was mine.

The Solicitor General handed up to his lordship a sealed envelope containing the other portion of the lock of hair which was delivered to the Civil commissary by Donna Ahumada, which his lordship opened, and then handed to the jury, who compared it with that produced by Mr. Holmes.

The Solicitor General—Is this lock of hair which you have seen, the lock sent home to you, your hair?—How can I tell? (After looking at it) I don't think it is.

Is that the hair you received and sent word to Pedro de Castro that Donna Ahumada had done you great service by sending?—No doubt it is.

Did you show it to Mr. Holmes?—I received it from Mr. Holmes.

Did you ever express any doubt as to whether it was your hair previous to this time?—Yes, I told Mr. Holmes that I did not believe that anybody had ever cut off a lock of my hair.

The Solicitor General—Then do you mean to say that Donna Ahumada did not cut off a lock of your hair?—I have no recollection of her, nor of the name.

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—Yes, I mean to say that she never cut a lock off my hair.

Then what do you mean by writing for a portion of the lock of your hair?—Because I was persuaded to do it by Mr. Holmes?

Then for what purpose did you want the lock of hair sent to you?—Why, to look at it (loud laughter.)

Did you think it was yours?—No doubt at that time I thought it was mine.

Do you now think it is yours?—No, because I have read the evidence taken in Chili, and find it was not mine.

You found that it was cut off the head of Arthur Orton?—Yes.

Had you ever suggested until this moment that it was not your hair?—Certainly I have, to my advisers—to Mr. Spofforth and Mr. Nugent.

After the receipt of the evidence from Chili?—Probably it was after that.

Did you ever suggest to any one before that time a doubt that it was not your hair?—No, I do not see how I could.

Did not Mr. Holmes compare the hair with yours?—Yes.

Before he wrote the letter of the 1st May, 1868?—I believe he did.

Was the hair in your opinion identical with your own?—Well, really I cannot judge of my own hair, I should have to cut a piece off.

Could you not compare it in the glass?—Yes, I might do that.

Do you mean to say that you had not done so before the letter to Donna Ahumada was written?—They said it was like mine, and I had no reason to dispute it.

Who?—Mr. Holmes.

What did you mean by sending those letters of thanks?—All those letters were more or less written under the advice or dictation of other people. No doubt Mr. Holmes believed that it was cut from my hair.

Did you say one syllable to Mr. Holmes to lead him to doubt it?—Yes I did; I told him at the time that nobody had ever cut a lock off my hair whilst I was in Chili.

When did you tell Mr. Holmes that?—When he received the first letter from Pedro de Castro, which mentions the receiving of the lock of hair.

And at the time that Mr. Holmes wrote that the lock of hair would be of great service, he knew that it had never been cut from your hair?—Certainly he knew it in the first instance.

The Solicitor General then read a letter of April 20, 1868, written by the claimant from Croydon, in which he stated that he had received another letter from Don Pedro de Castro, which was important, inasmuch as they had offered him a bribe, and added, "I have sent part of my hair back in the letter."

The Solicitor General—When you wrote on April 20, 1868, that letter, did you mean to say that you admitted it was part of your hair?

Witness—I do not think I did then.

Having seen it, and having told Mr. Holmes that nobody had ever cut off a lock of your